BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

VOLUME 9

CHAIRMAN

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BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

- Volume 9 -

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SECOND BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

PROPOSED AGENDA

Ninth General Meeting, May 25/26, 1973

110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa

9.00 a.m. Friday, May 25

I - Adoption of agenda

II - Minutes of Eighth General Meeting, April 27, 28, 1973

III - Business arising from the minutes:

1. Correspondence

2. Report by Father Regimbal on meeting in Toronto on April 29, 1973

3. Report by Mrs. Raymond on the visit of Montreal on May 7 and 8, 1973

4. Report by Dr. Mackey on the visit of Sherbrooke, Lennoxville and Eastern Townships on May 14 and 15, 1973

5. Report by Ms. Duckworth on the visit of Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond on May 16, 17 and 18, 1973

6. Approval of redesigned maps for use in the final report

IV - Resumption of study of minority concentrations in Ontario, identification of potential districts, determination of places to be visited and provisional decisions.

2.00 p.m. Friday, May 25

V - Resumption of study of minority concentrations in Quebec (excluding Montreal and Eastern Townships), identification of potential districts and determination of places to be visited and provisional decisions.

VI - Report of sub-committee on the study of Montreal and findings to date

VII - Review of introduction drafts prepared by members on their area

VIII - Updating of work schedule and members' participation

9.00 a.m. Saturday, May 26

IX - Miscellaneous items:

1. Points raised by members in individual reports on visits

2. Possibility of a meeting with Mayor S. Juba of Winnipeg

3. Bilingualism and multiculturalism

4. "Pincipal offices"and"sufficient demand"

5. Other business

Adjournment at 12.30 p.m.

Ottawa
May 3, 1973

R. Morency, As.Sec.-Gen.
Paul Fox, Chairman

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CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES (1972)

ORDRE DU JOUR PROVISOIRE

Neuvième séance, les 25 et 26 mai 1973

110, avenue Argyle, Ottawa

9h vendredi, le 25 mai

I - Adoption de l'ordre du jour

II - Procès-verbal de la huitième séance, les 27 et 28 avril 1973

III - Affaires découlant du procès-verbal:

1. Correspondance

2. Rapport du Père Regimbal sur la rencontre à Toronto, dimanche le 29 avril

3. Rapport de Mme Raymond sur la visite de Montréal les 7 et 8 mai

4. Rapport de M. Mackey sur la visite de Sherbrooke, Lennoxville et des Cantons de l'Est les 14 et 15 mai

5. Rapport de Mlle Duckworth sur la visite d'Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond les 16, 17 et 18 mai

6. Approbation du type de carte géographique devant servir au rapport final

IV - Reprise de l'étude des cartes et statistiques des régions minoritaires de l'Ontario, identification des districts possibles et des endroits à visiter et décisions provisoires

14h vendredi, le 25 mai

V - Reprise de l'étude des cartes et statistiques des régions minoritaires du Québec (exclusion faite de Montréal et Cantons de l'Est), identification des districts possibles et des endroits à visiter et décisions provisoires

VI - Rapport du sous-comité pour l'identification des districts minoritaires de Montréal

VII - Revue des ébauches de préambule régional préparées par les Commissaires sur leur région respective

VIII - Mise à jour du plan de travail et participation aux visites

9h samedi, le 26 mai

IX - Autres rubriques:

1. Questions soulevées par les Commissaires dans leurs rapports

2. Possibilités de rencontre avec le maire S. Juba de Winnipeg

3. Bilinguisme et Biculturalisme

4. "Bureaux principaux" et "demande importante"

5. Autres affaires

Ajournement 12h30

Ottawa
le 3 mai 1973

R. Morency, sec.-gén.associé
Paul Fox, président

CONFIDENTIEL

DEUXIEME CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES (1972)

Procès Verbal de la Huitième Réunion

27 et 28 avril, 1973

OTTAWA

La huitième réunion du deuxième Conseil consultatif des Districts bilingues (1972) a été convoquée par le président pour le vendredi 27 avril, 1973 à 9 heures, à la salle de conférences, 110, avenue Argyle, Ottawa, (Ont.).

Participent à la réunion:

- M. Paul Fox, Toronto (Ont), président
- Mme Jane Carrothers, Calgary, (Alta)
- Ms. Eleanor Duckworth, Halifax, (N.S.)
- M. W. H. Hickman, Victoria (C.B.)
- M. Léopold Lamontagne, Ottawa, (Ont)
- M. William Mackey, Québec, (Québec)
- M. Alfred Monnin, Winnipeg, (Man.)
- Mme Yvonne Raymond, Montréal, (Québec)
- M. Alfred Regimbal, Sudbury, (Ont.)
- M. Adélard Savoie, Moncton, (N.B.)

- M. Neil Morrison, Ottawa, secrétaire général
- M. Roland Morency, Ottawa, secrétaire adjoint

Assistent également à la réunion:

- M. Donald Cartwright, conseiller en recherche, Ottawa, (Ont.)
- Mlle Laura Schiffo, secrétaire

Introductory Remarks

In opening the meeting, the Chairman welcomed back Mr. Morrison, Secretary-general, who had been absent for some time owing to illness. The Chairman raised the question of meeting on Saturday afternoon in view of the very lengthy agenda which might be difficult to cover in the day and a half usually allowed for meetings. However, members felt that the Board should attempt to go as fast as possible and adjourn at the usual time, mid-day Saturday, since some of them had plane reservations to return home later on Saturday afternoon.

I - ADOPTION DE L'ORDRE DU JOUR

PROPOSITION: Monsieur Mackey, appuyé par Mme Carrothers, propose l'adoption de l'ordre du jour. Proposition approuvée.

II - PROCES VERBAL DE LA 7IEME SEANCE, LES 23 ET 24 MARS, 1973

Mrs. Carrothers pointed out that there was an error in the report of her efforts to meet with the Alberta Provincial Government (III, No. 7 - Page 6, line 5). In the second half of the sentence, the view attributed to her was actually that of the Provincial Government. Moved by Mrs. Carrothers and seconded by Mr. Savoie that the minutes be amended (Fifth line, page 6) to read: "She said that the situation vis-a-vis the minorities in Alberta is very precarious and the Government would have liked the situation to cool down before a meeting is held with the provincial officials"; and that the minutes thus amended be approved. Motion carried.

III - BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE MINUTES:

1. Correspondence:

Mr. Fox reported the letters he had written to Provincial Premiers or other ministers of Provincial Governments on behalf of the Board. Copies of these letters will be forwarded to all members by the Secretary, following the meeting.

Mr. Fox

M~~rs. Carrother~~s said that ~~she~~ he had sent a personal note to Mr. Boucher, Under-secretary of State thanking him on behalf of the Board for the social evening during the last meeting.

Mr. Savoie said that, as agreed, he had written Monseigneur Maltais, Rector of the University of Sherbrooke, requesting him to arrange a meeting for the Board in Sherbrooke. He had asked Monseigneur Maltais to communicate with Mme Raymond about arrangements. Mr. Savoie has also spoken to Monseigneur Maltais personally when he was in Sherbrooke recently and felt that there should be no problem about arranging meetings for the Board with representatives of various groups. Similarly, Mr. Hickman had written to Dr. Denis Healey, Principal of Bishop University, Lennoxville, asking him if he would be good enough to arrange for a meeting with members of the Board during their visit to the Eastern Townships.

Mr. Morency reported to the Board that he had received a telephone call from Mr. Donald Cyr of Bonnyville, Alberta, who said that he felt that Francophones in the Bonnyville area had not been properly consulted with respect to the work of the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board. Mr. Morency informed Mr. Cyr the work had not yet been completed in Alberta and assured him that he would be contacted later by representatives of the Board.

2. Report by Mr. Savoie on meeting with Mayor of Saint-John, N.B.

M. Savoie a déclaré que sa rencontre avec M. le Maire Lockhart de la ville de Saint-John avait été très sympathique. Le Maire a demandé l'aide du Conseil pour trouver un moyen quelconque d'obtenir des fonds pour rencontrer le supplément du coût pour satisfaire au besoin du bilinguisme. Il est important de souligner que les contribuables devront payer plus pour obtenir de tels services. Il lui a été suggéré d'envoyer un bref au Conseil des Districts bilingues et aussi la possibilité d'une réunion avec le Conseil, si M. Lockhart visite Ottawa plus tard. M. Savoie a constaté lors de cette visite que tous les documents officiels de la ville de Saint-John étaient présentés dans les deux langues.

3. Report by Dr. Hickman on meetings with the Fédération Franco-colombienne in Vancouver, March 31, and Ministers of the Government of British Columbia, in Victoria, April 2

Since dictated or written observations of various Board members about these meetings have already been circulated (See Annexes A, B, C, and D), Dr. Hickman made only a very brief verbal report. He said that the meeting in Vancouver with Francophone representatives had not been very meaningful or helpful. However, the meeting with Ministers in Victoria had been very satisfactory. Although it was unlikely that there would be a bilingual district in B.C., the general attitude of the Government representatives to bilingualism was very sympathetic. Mr. Fox observed that the Ministers had expressed the willingness on the part of the Provincial Government to provide services in French but that they were not quite sure how this should be done and further that they had had no demands for such services.

Concernant la réunion avec les Francophones à Vancouver, M. Regimbal a dit que durant sa visite il avait senti qu'il y avait une préparation assez dirigée. La majorité, parlant d'une seule voix, n'était pas très réaliste. M. Regimbal a commenté sur sa rencontre avec M. Bouchard de Radio-Canada qui était très optimiste au sujet du bilinguisme à Vancouver.

4. Report by Mrs. Carrothers and others, on meetings in Edmonton, St. Albert, Morinville and Légal in Alberta, April 2, and 3.

(For more detailed account of meetings in Alberta, the summary by Mr. Morency and notes by Mrs. Carrothers and Mr. Lamontage in Annexes B and C) Mrs. Carrothers read to the meeting some excerpts from their notes about the visit to Edmonton and other small centres, in Alberta, North of Edmonton,including particular reference to the following points:

- At the meeting in Edmonton on Monday evening with a group of influential Franco-Albertan leaders, it had been reported that the Association Canadienne Française de l'Alberta had presented a brief to the provincial Government in December and that the Government had not been at all helpful or encouraging regarding the Association's brief.

- Justice André Déchène, past President of L'ACFA, who knows the area North of Edmonton very well made some helpful remarks about the boundaries of the proposed district including small centres which ought to be included and others which might better be left out. Mr. Savoie added that Judge Déchène had advised against including the Westlock area, including the towns of Westlock and Clyde which are only about five per cent Francophones and large numbers of those of other ethnic origin who are very antipathic. The Judge felt that to include Westlock area in a district would raise a row or a strong reaction which would only damage the French cause. Others in meetings which the Board attended in towns North of Edmonton in the main were against including Westlock except one young man who had made a very strong emotional appeal for including the town. Mr. Savoie suggested that if Board members were in Edmonton again, it would be a good idea to visit Westlock and discuss the question possibly with the Mayor and others in the town.

- Mrs. Carrothers commented about the meeting at St. Albert and Morinville where the views expressed appear to be mixed with reactions ranging from favourable to sceptical to opposed. Some representatives of other ethnic groups were against bilingual districts and indeed, the concept of bilingualism itself,and disliked the use of the word "others". The Mayor of St. Albert was not contrary but had a very sceptical attitude. His chief concern was to get some money to promote a museum of French culture. He stressed that St. Albert was not a part of Edmonton but was a part of the municipal district of Sturgeon and that should a bilingual district be created, he would want St. Albert to be a part of it together with other towns and villages in Sturgeon, ie, Légal, Morinville,

Picardville, Vimy, etc. At Morinville, in addition to Mayor Stappleton, we met Mrs. Kryskow, Chairman of the School Board, the Town Clerk, Mr. Brochu, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the Curé, Father Primeau. The Mayor was very reluctant about the creation of the bilingual districts which he was afraid would scare people away from moving into the area although he agreed with Board members that this was an emotional and not a logical or rational reaction. M. Savoie added that the Curé also was very sceptical and expressed the feeling that bilingual districts offered very little. He asked: "Are you serious. Coming here just for that?".

- At a meeting of about 15 people, all Francophones, in Légal, discussions largely centered around the question of including Westlock. The consensus of the villagers present was that it should not, with the exception of one young man who made a very strong and passionate plea for including Westlock and for conceiving bilingual districts on a grand scale rather than a limited one, he urged that one should not retreat but should attempt to expand and ignore the opposition. Another meeting was held in the Town Hall with the Mayor and other officials of Légal at which most of the discussion was about schools and education which was also a topic of major concern at other meetings. The town council at Légal conducts its business in French and believes itself to be the only town council in Alberta which does this.

- Mrs. Carrothers pointed out that the question of multi-culturalism kept coming up in connection with discussions about bilingualism. She felt that bilingualism would be more acceptable to the other minorities, at least in Alberta or the West, if it was linked to multi-culturalism. Mr. Mackey felt that this was an important consideration and that the Board should discuss the question of multi-culturalism in relation to bilingual districts. The Chairman felt it would be better to defer consideration of this matter and discuss it later under another item on the Agenda.

- Mr. Lamontagne remarked that the importance of radio and television in French had emerged strongly at meetings both in Vancouver and in the Edmonton area. People in both places had protested that too much was coming from Quebec and that there was not enough local programming. This prompted a discussion about provision of broadcasting services in general. Ms. Duckworth asked if the Board can assume that proclamation of bilingual districts implied that broadcasting services in both languages would therefore be made available. It was

pointed out that nearly everywhere, next to education, broadcasting was the subject most frequently mentioned. Mr. Morrison referred to the T.V. situation in the Windsor area and Father Regimbal mentioned the importance the French-speaking people in that area attached to the French radio station for the preservation of their language and culture. The Chairman remarked that he had taken it for granted that there would be a section in the Report to discuss issues of broader concern than simply bilingual districts, such as broadcasting. Mr. Lamontagne also pointed out that some consideration should be given to the problem of technical education which is a federal matter. This issue had been raised at the meetings in Alberta. Arising out of a discussion about services in the area of Alberta, Mr. Mackey said he thought that frequency of contact by people for services was an important factor that should be taken into consideration.

- As a general observation Mr. Savoie said that he had returned from this trip with a different feeling than he had expected initially. He felt there was less opposition than he had expected and he did not find such strongly anti-French and anti-bilingualism atmosphere as was generally believed existe. He also referred to the emphasis given to multi-culturalism. He stressed the importance of these visits on the spot and said there had been resentment in this area of Alberta where the first Board had not taken the trouble to see them. He felt that members of the Board should go to as many potential areas as possible. "Il est important que les gens posent beaucoup de questions. Ils se sont déclarés favorables. Il va falloir exploiter à la limite. Les gens ont apprécié notre venue. Ma réaction fut alors très favorable". Father Regimbal commented on the concept of the nature in size of districts arising out of the views expressed so strongly by the yound man in the meeting in Morinville. "Une idée en est sortie: un district bilingue doit être en rapport avec des engagements. Il faut insister sur ce fait: donner de l'aide au gens qui sont là."

- There was a general discussion about the scope of the Board's powers and responsibilities and its limitations and how they should be applied in relation to the needs of various localities or regions.
Ms. Duckworth said it should be pointed out to people what things the Board can and cannot do, and therefore we should not promise or lead them to expect things we cannot deliver. Mr. Regimbal said we are limited in what we can be expected to do. He asked: "How do we play it?" In some places it should be high key and in others low key. Mr. Fox said that the Board has to make its recommendations in terms of its job. He felt there was no uniform or universal form, and that the Board would simply have to try to adjust to

reality. Mr. Savoie said the conditions vary across the country and if the concept was pushed too hard everywhere it might be disastrous. "If faut s'adapter aux circonstances. C'est une des responsabilités que nous avons et nous devons transmettre aux gens notre message."

5. Report of Judge Monnin on meetings in Manitoba

M. Monnin mentionna que les personnes rencontrées étaient des Francophones, à l'exception du premier ministre.

One of the principal concerns discussed by these French-speaking representatives in the meetings at both St. Boniface and Ste. Anne was the problem of ensuring federal services in French to the French-speaking population in pratically all the federal government offices located in Winnipeg, outside the proposed limits of Federal Bilingual Districts. Two solutions proposed were the possibility of relocating some of the offices to better meet the needs of the French population or the use of section 9(2) of the Act to increase the scope of bilingual services by federal departments. At the St. Boniface meeting, a new suggestion was also advanced that the possibility of extending the limits of a bilingual district to include a section of the commercial or business district of Winnipeg in which most of the federal offices would be located should be considered. Such an area might surround the Legislative Buildings and also include most of the Provincial offices. This suggestion was advanced the following day with Premier Schryer who replied that he saw no great problem or difficulty in this regard providing the language minority justified it.

The Premier was also asked if he saw any objection to a federal district jumping the boundary between two provinces such as in the case of St. Lazare in Manitoba and the neighbouring area (Rocanville) in Saskatchewan. He said he could foresee no problem.

It had been suggested in discussions that both St. Vital and Fort Garry be included within the boundaries of the bilingual district if possible, in part to take into account the historic factors.

Judge Monnin summed up the attitude of the two representatives of the Manitoba Government, Mr. Schryer and M. Desjardins, with whom Board members had met as being very open and expressing a willingness to cooperate in pursuing common bilingual objectives

6. Report by Justice Monnin on meetings in Regina, Saskatoon and North Battleford and with the Government of Saskatchewan in Regina

Justice Monnin explained that the problem of the French-language minority is much more complex in Saskatchewan

than it is in Manitoba. He singled out three problems for special consideration:

1) "Le Petit Québec" in the South-Eastern corner of the province next to the Manitoba border which he felt could easily be resolved and indeed really didn't constitute a problem since it could be recommened as a bilingual district.

2) The Gravelbourg area - as a result of a suggestion made by Messrs. Rottier and M. Pinsonnault of the A.C.F.C. This situation should be examined again and previously proposed boundaries probably be revised to exclude certain municipalities.

3) In the north of the province, the situation should also be reconsidered. It seems doubtful that the Board should try to attach all possible small areas to one another in order to create a single large district. He felt it was sad but true that some rural municipalities such as St. Front-St. Brieux and the French-speaking community in towns like North Battleford were a loss and would have to be given up so far as bilingual districts are concerned.

Members of the Board met with representatives of the Saskatchewan government in Regina on Tuesday morning. These were the Honourable Edwin Tchorzewsky, Minister of Culture and Youth, his Deputy Minister, Mr. Frank Bogdasavich and Mr. Bud Still, Executive Assistant to the Minister. Mr. Monnin commented that the atmosphere was much more favourable than it had been with the previous administration although the province will do nothing itself about bilingual districts and is following a policy of multi-culturalism with assistance to all ethnic groups including the Francophones. The question of teaching other languages, specially Ukrainian and German, has arisen in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan and in fact instruction is being given in schools in some areas.

Concerning the linking of bilingualism with multi-culturalism the question of CBC policy in refusing broadcast in other languages was raised and the situation created at the St. Boniface station as a result of having been taken over by the CBC was discussed. Following its policies, CBC proposed dropping out language broadcasts but CRTC insisted they be continued for a period of one year.

The Minister in Regina expressed the view that to safeguard the good will of other ethnic groups it would be important to avoid "weak linkages" in delimiting bilingual areas. He mentioned the job security of unilingual employees in such districts. The expression "bilingual district" was also criticized as creating the wrong impression and it was suggested the term Official Languages District should be

used. The Deputy also stressed the need for the federal government to discuss with the provincial governments any recommendations made to it before implementing them. The Minister saw no difficulty in having a federal bilingual district straddle a boundary between two provinces.

Mr. Hickman said after visiting Saskatchewan, he had retreated from the view that we should have as big areas as possible as bilingual districts. He also questioned whether the Board should not visit or revisit some or all of the areas. Mr. Fox agreed that this was a point that should be kept in mind. Mr. Tcherzowski asked whom the Board had seen and in particular said the Board should visit and talk to people in the Gravelbourg area.

Mr. Lamontagne reported on the meeting he and the Chairman had had with Mme Thérèse Gaudet of Prince Albert, Northern Vice-President of the Association Culturelle Franco-canadienne de la Saskatchewan, and with M. Emile Gaudet, Président du Cercle de l'ACFC de Saskatoon. They both expressed themselves against the idea of creating artificial districts or districts which were too large. They proposed leaving out St. Front-St. Brieux because the French community was weak and had little interest in the survival of the French fact, whereas the Arborfield area was, on the other hand, strong.

7. Report by M. Regimbal on the visit to the Windsor-Essex-Kent region, April 14, 15 and 16

M. Regimbal mentionna que c'était sa première visite dans cette région. Il a lu le texte de M. Fox, qui était, à son avis, très adéquat.

(Report on the Visit to Windsor and Chatham Ontario, April 15 and 16, 1973, by Paul Fox, attached as Annex A to Item No. 8 of the Agenda and distributed to Board members) However, in addition, Mr. Regimbal mentioned two or three personal impressions which had struck him and some questions which will have to be settled concerning the proposed boundaries for bilingual districts in this region.

En ce qui concerne les limites d'un district bilingue possible, il fut question de l'extrimité de la partie nord des Cantons de Dover dans le Comté de Kent et dans le Comté d'Essex, la partie sud du Canton d'Anderson et de Colchester-nord. Il y a très peu de Francophones dans ces parties des cantons et nous avons suggéré aux membres que peut-être il ne serait pas désirable d'inclure ces coins à l'intérieur d'un district bilingue. On voit qu'il n'y a pas beaucoup d'intérêt.

Le groupe a eu une réunion avec le Maire et des échevins à Chatham en dépit du fait qu'à cause des statistiques, il ne sera pas possible cette fois d'inclure

l'île de Chatham dans le district proposé comme le premier Conseil a fait. Il y avait eu une diminution de la proportion de la population de la langue maternelle française en rapport avec la population totale de la région. La ville de Chatham est hautement anglaise mais plusieurs services fédéraux y sont donnés et servent la population francophone de la partie sud de Dover. Evidemment les gens de Dover et de la partie est de Kent vont également à Windsor pour ces services et aussi de temps en temps aux autres bureaux situés à Wallaceburg.

Après la réunion à Chatham, le groupe s'est rendu à Paincourt; un petit village francophone (85%). Ensuite on s'est arrêté à l'école secondaire bilingue, à Paincourt, et on a eu une assez longue discussion avec deux professeurs et aussi avec plusieurs élèves. M. Regimbal a dit que l'impression qui lui a été laissée est que M. Charbonneau et M. Chauvin donnent leur tout. Il est extraordinaire de voir comme cela fait mal de voir des gens isolés de la sorte. C'est déprimant d'être dans une telle situation. Il n'y a aucune créativité dans cette région. Nous avons été obligés de leur dire les avantages indirects des districts bilingues. M. Regimbal s'est demandé: "Est-ce que le district bilingue peut faire quelque chose pour ça?" En général dans la région de Windsor les francophones sont pris dans cette industrialisation malgré leurs efforts et les districts bilingues. Le nombre total des gens de la langue maternelle française est imposant, mais ils sont dispersés et le taux d'assimilation est très élevé.

On a été impressionné encore une fois par l'importance donnée aux questions d'éducation et de communication de masse. L'enthousiasme des francophones de Windsor sur la venue de la radio française, il y a deux ans, est frappant. L'importance de la télévision française pour améliorer la langue parlée des enfants est aussi soulignée à Windsor et aux autres endroits de la banlieue.

Mr. Morrison and Mr. Cartwright commented briefly on the observations they had made on their tour of a number of small peripheral or outlying villages in Essex county by car on Tuesday, April 16. They had visited briefly and had talked to some people in such localities as Tecumseh, Sinclair Beach, Belle River, St. Joachim, Pointe aux Roches, Acroft, Mulberry and passed through Cumber and other villages but did not have time to visit the town of Essex. These are places that have mostly concentration of French mother tongue population, ranging approximately from 20 to 50% but declining. It is apparent that they were formerly separate villages or centres more or less isolated from the Windsor urban area, but that they are now becoming incorporated into metropolitan urban zone as the city grows and expands and that they are increasingly likely to be engulfed by a population of predominantly English mother tongue.

Mr. Morrison said that in his opinion Windsor presents one of the most difficult problems for the federal government in providing services in both official languages, partly because of the low percentage of the population which is francophone - near the 10% margin, and because they are so dispersed, particularly in the peripheral or outlying parts of the developing urban area.

Members of the group were told during their visits that there had been considerable migration, into the region, of French-speaking people from Northern Ontario, Quebec or New Brunswick which had prevented an even sharper decline in the proportion of French mother tongue population. It is difficult to tell without having adequate and reliable statistics the extent of such migration or how much difference it has actually made.

Mr. Cartwright and Mr. Morrison felt that by the time of the next census there would be another decline in the proportion of French mother tongue or French-speaking population in the region which might necessitate a reconsideration or revision of boundaries. During the visit, the question had also arisen as to whether it would be preferable to have one large district incorporating the City of Windsor, more than half of Essex county and part of the Eastern part of Kent county or whether it might be wise to create two districts.

8. Report by Ms. Duckworth about arrangement for visiting the Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond region

The dates of May 16, 17 and 18 have been fixed for the visit to Eastern Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island and arrangements were in process of being worked out. The group planning to make the visit agreed to meet after the meeting to discuss detailed plans. This trip will follow the visit to the Eastern Townships on May 14 and 15.

As a point for consideration of future plans, M. Monnin mentioned that he would not be able to be present at the meeting of the Board to be held on May 25 and 26.

9. Rapport du Père Regimbal sur les dispositions prises en vue d'une rencontre qui aura lieu à Toronto, dimanche le 29 avril

M. Regimbal avisa les membres de sa rencontre avec M. Ryan Paquette de Hamilton et des démarches faites pour la visite prochaine de quelques douze personnes représentant les francophones de Toronto et d'autres villes d'Ontario Sud à l'Hôtel Constellation, dimanche, le 29 avril, à 14h30.

There followed a discussion about the problems of the members of the French-speaking minority living in large centres such as Toronto. They represent a small percentage of the population, widely dispersed, but at the same time frequently amounting to a substantial number larger than some of the rural areas being proposed as bilingual districts. How do you determine demand? Services are important or essential but how and where should they be provided? It was suggested that it is inexcusable the in places such as the International Airport at Toronto, it is difficult or even impossible to obtain services or papers in French. M. Regimbal répéta aux membres qu'il faut faire distinction entre demande et volonté de vivre. Les Français ne font pas de demandes parce qu'ils ne veulent pas être embarrassés. La nuance est subtile, mais il ne faut pas croire que parce qu'il y a quantité, il y a demande. "C'est frustrant pour nous, mais embarrassant pour la personne à qui on s'adresse". On a suggéré qu'il devrait y avoir distinction entre le nombre de personnes dans une population et la fréquence des demandes au comptoir. M. Savoie a affirmé que si les services ne sont pas disponible, le public doit plier, car il faut arriver à destination. M. Mackey observed that the problem arises from the fact that people are not going to slow down the speed of communication simply to use French if it takes them longer to get service in that language and if they are capable of using the other language.

10. Propositions de M. Cartwright touchant les cartes géographiques du rapport du Conseil et étude des ébauches soumises à l'approbation du Conseil

Four maps were presented by Mr. Cartwright to the members of the Board to illustrate the possibility of design for maps at the large scale illustrating individual districts that are recommended.

The first map was extracted from the Duhamel report and certain features were discussed. These features are outlined in Mr. Cartwright's memorandum to the members of the Board dated April 27, 1973.

The major complaint of the large scale maps in the Duhamel report is the amount of "noise" that the reader receives, in particular the use of three separate colours tends to be confusing. The reader is uncertain as to which colour brings through the message of the map. It was recommended that Board members decide the type of information that they wish to have included on the map and determine whether some of the information presently illustrated in the Duhamel report could be omitted.

The second map presented was an attempt to illustrate how some noise could be omitted. All boundaries that are contained in the Duhamel report are contained in the second map but with the exception of the boundary for the district recommended colour has been eliminated. The red has been retained for the district and this is the information or the message of the map that comes through most readily. Because the other boundaries have been placed on the map in a pattern form rather than in a coloured form, they become more subdued. There were several disadvantages to this map and these were outlined to the members and are contained in the memorandum mentioned above.

The third map introduced a stylistic device of presenting the recommended district areally rather than linearly by the use of coloured lines. There are certain advantages to using a zip-a-tone pattern as illustrated in map No. 3 because the features that are marked on the map, such as boundaries place names, etc. will show through the zip-a-tone pattern.

Map no. 4 incorporated both the zip-a-tone pattern and the use of patterned lines (broken-lines, dotted lines, etc.) to delimit the various boundaries that must be incorporated on the map. The advantage of map no. 4 is that the information presented is done so at three levels. The first level is the grey tone, such as is used in the present report and certain cultural features such as the names of towns, villages and roads, plus the boundaries of census divisions and subdivisions can be presented in these light grey tones. The second level of information is the boundary of the federal-electoral district and the provincial-electoral district. This boundary is presented in a black-broken line or black-dotted line and because it is darker than the grey tones, it comes through as an intermediate message. The third level of information is the zip-a-tone pattern. This tends to dominate the map but subtly and presents the aerial limits of the recommended district. We now have three tones: the grey, the black and the closely dotted pattern of the zip-a-tone presenting information, but at the same time omitting the noise that is present in the maps of the Duhamel report.

After some discussion, the Board recommended that Mr. Cartwright consult with cartographers at Energy, Mines and Resources and prepare two maps for the next meeting. The first map will represent Eastern Ontario and will demonstrate the use of the three tones mentioned above. It will also present federal electoral district boundaries only. The Provincial Electoral District boundaries will not be illustrated in this map. In the grey tones, certain cultural features will be presented plus the boundaries of census divisions and census subdivisions. At the third level of information the zip-a-tone pattern will be incorporated to demonstrate the aerial distribution of the district recommended.

For the National Capital Region it was decided that no boundaries within the National Capital Region would be depicted but instead the term National Capital Region would be presented in both official languages to illustrate the location of this bilingual district but to lessen the impact of the district in the Final Report.

The second map to be prepared by EMR would delimit a recommended district in another part of Canada. It is probable that the Province of Saskatchewan will be selected to see how this design will suit that province.

A brief discussion concerning the small scale maps depicting the provinces and the whole of Canada followed. The Board members are anxious to have a map of Canada showing the location of districts recommended as the first map of the Report. Mr. Cartwright will investigate possible map projections that could be used to illustrate these districts. One of the problems of presenting a map for the whole of Canada is that if the map projection that is used is not a carefully selected one certain portions of the country such as Southern Ontario are practically lost whereas areas such as the Northwest Territories come through very prominently. It was also recommended that the present maps of the Duhamel report showing the recommended districts at a provincial scale could be maintained in the second Report of the Board; these maps represent the information clearly and simply and little improvement is necessary.

12h.15 the meeting adjourned for lunch.

2.00 p.m. the meeting reconvened to continue with the discussion of sample maps prepared by Mr. Cartwright and the kind of information the Board would like to see included on maps as well as in the written text for presentation in its final report.

The resume of this discussion and the conclusions arrived at is outlined above. In addition, following lunch there was some discussion about what should go in the Final Report and whether or not the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board also intends to publish a data book in which some of these maps should be included.

Mr. Mackey urged that as much of the data assembled by the Board as possible be made available to the public for the use of those concerned in government and others interested in language questions. Mr. Fox expressed concern that the more we try to include, the greater the possibility of slowing down the process. He felt that if the Board produced two volumes, both would have to come out at the same time and it is important to keep in mind the deadline.

Broadly speaking there seems to be two points of view among members: 1) that only informational material necessary to describe and justify the recommendations be included in the Report, or; 2) that all possible information which could consistently serve to educate and inform the public be included, as well any data which might be helpful to political representatives and government officials in the implementation of bilingual policies. Madame Raymond a mentionné qu'il est important que tout ce qui pourrait donner au public une image vive soit inclus.

In discussing the choice of boundaries, Mr. Savoie made an argument for keeping to well-known traditional boundaries, such as counties in New Brunswick, rather than electoral boundaries that change from time to time.

2.30 p.m. IV Rencontre avec le Président et les membres de l'Association canadienne-française de l'Ontario et des représentants des clubs sociaux

The delegation from the Association which arrived for the discussion with the Board at 2.30 p.m. proved to be not as large or representative as expected and consisted only of M. René Beauregard, Executive Director and his Assistant Madame Maryse Lalonde. M. Léopold Lamontagne presided for this section of the meeting and gave a brief review of the purpose and aims of the Board and in particular mentioned two questions in which the Board would like to hear the view of the Association: one being the delimitation of bilingual districts in Ontario and the second the ideas they had about what could be done concerning the large centres. He then called on Mr. Cartwright to give an exposition of the situation in Ontario concerning possible bilingual districts based on the 1971 census mother tongue statistics and making use of the maps.

M. Beauregard expressed himself as being in favour of making the districts as large as possible for purposes of planning. He urged strongly that everybody in the province that is French-speaking be included in the bilingual district if at all possible. M. Beauregard a mentionné que dans le cas où des petites concentrations minoritaires sont laissées de côté, vu leur isolation, ce sont elles qui ont le plus besoin de notre aide. M. Beauregard a aussi discuté le premier rapport de l'enquête de l'Association sur la situation économique des franco-ontariens. Il a mentionné des données et des conclusions du rapport. Il a promis d'expédier quelques copies de ce rapport (ACFO) au Conseil pour l'information des membres et du personnel.

Discussing potential bilingual districts in Ontario, M. Beauregard advocated strongly that the boundary of a northern Ontario bilingual district be extended to the Manitoba frontier. In reply to a question, he said it should include the Rainy River and ThunderBay divisions or districts. M. Monnin asked questions about specific small localities in these areas, about Northwestern Ontario and the degree of vitality of the French-speaking population. M. Beauregard felt that they should all be included and that the Board should not allow itself to be swayed by considerations of possible criticism or resistance on the part of large English-speaking majority or that of other ethnic groups. Si on veut donner au gouvernement l'obligation de satisfaire d'avantage à la demande, c'est partout où il y a un pourcentage d'au moins 10 pour cent qu'il fait créer cette obligation. Le rapport du Conseil des Districts bilingues devrait insister sur l'importance d'influencer la nécessité d'un district bilingue.

En terminant, M. Beauregard déclare qu'il demande au personnel de l'Association de s'intéresser vivement au travail du Conseil des Districts bilingues. Il est important que vous alliez rencontrer les gens sur place, dit-il. M. Beauregard a mentionné qu'il pouvait assister le Conseil en donnant des listes de gens à voir sur place. La réunion avec les deux représentants de l'Association canadienne-française de l'Ontario fut terminée à 3.30 p.m.

10. Discussion about the design and format of maps and the nature and scope of the Final Report (continued)

Before leaving this question Mr. Cartwright pointed out that he had borrowed a copy of an official map of the Ontario Department of Education outlining the boundaries of school districts in Northern Ontario which he had promised to return. The northern limits of these districts offered an alternative possibility for defining the bilingual district or districts in Northern Ontario. He asked where the Board wished to draw the boundary. The Chairman pointed out that there is

still a number of unsettled questions about the boundaries of possible bilingual districts in Ontario, particularly but not exclusively in the North which would have to be considered at a future meeting.

V. REPRISE DE L'ETUDE DES CARTES ET DES STATISTIQUES DES REGIONS MINORITAIRES DE LA SASKATCHEWAN, IDENTIFICATION DES DISTRICTS POSSIBLES ET DES ENDROITS A VISITER ET DECISIONS PROVISOIRES

During the meeting in March, Members of the Board requested that some combinations be attempted of the regions in the Province of Saskatchewan to determine whether several large regions could be constructed to eliminate the"measle-like"effect of several small regions scattered across the province.

A memorandum dated April 6, 1973 was sent out to all Members. In this memorandum the various combinations were shown and the resultant percentages and figures presented.

In Northern Saskatchewan, combinations were constructed around the region of Prince Albert. This region then functioned as the nucleus to which other regions were linked. The first linkage attempted was to attach Prud'homme-Vonda to Prince Albert and to do this, subdivision #403 Fish Creek was used. As with all linkages, the French mother tongue population in Fish Creek is very low. The resultant percentage French mother tongue in this first combination is 14.3, this represents a strenghtening of the percentage which was 14.0 in the Prince Albert region because of the high French mother tongue population in Prud'homme-Vonda.

The second combination was an attempt to link the Battleford region to the West with the Prince Albert nucleus and once again the linkage here was subdivision #467 Round Hill; a subdivision with a very low French mother tongue population. The new French mother tongue percentage did not change, it remains at 14.3, but total French mother tongue population has now risen to 8,260.

A second combination was attempted for the Battleford region and this time the census subdivision linkages were taken to the North, that is #497 Medstead and #498 Parkdale. The reason for using these two subdivisions is that they conform to the major highway network that links North Battleford to Prince Albert. The French mother tongue population now rises to 8,325 but the percentage drops to 14.0.

Combination C attempted to link the District of Zenon Park-Arborfield to Prince Albert. Once again linkages of rural municipalities with low French mother tongue populations were necessitated and in this case three were used. The French

mother tongue population has now dropped to 12.8% of the total population.

Combination D linked census subdivision #368 Spalding and #399 Lake Lenore to the above combinations and while the absolute population has now risen to 9,845 the percentage of the total population is 13.1.

The final combination, combination E linked #367 Ponass Lake and #366 Kevington to the mass above. In this way a population of 10,135 Francophones was achieved and the final percentage for the whole very large district was 12.8% of the total.

After considerable discussion, members decided that these linkages created a rather unrealistic district, very large, but the human interaction among the various districts appeared to be minimal. It was therefore decided that linkages should be dropped and that several separate districts would be recommended instead of the very large one described above.

In Southern Saskatchewan, it had been suggested that the district of Laurier, that is census subdivision #38 Laurier be attached to the large district of Gravelbourg. In order to do this, it was necessary to incorporate two census subdivisions #40 Bengough and #39 The Gap. The French mother tongue population of this new region was slightly diluted so that the percentage dropped from 18.2 to 17.3 for this new combination. The Board discussed this new district at length but it was recommended after some discussion and because of opinions expressed to Board members during the visit to Saskatchewan, that certain census subdivisions be dropped from this combination. Consequently, the following subdivisions were omitted: in the West, #79 Arlington and #78 Grassy Creek. Similarly, in the West, #107 Lac Pelletier, #106 Whiska Creek, #105 Glenbane. In the East, the district of Laurier and its linkages #39 The Gap and #40 Bengough were also omitted. In the North-East #102 Lake Johnson and #101 Terrell and #71 Excel were dropped.

The district finally agreed on as a tentative decision for recommendation is composed therefore of the following subdivisions; #77 Wise Creek, #17 Val Marie (Part), #76 Auvergne, #75 Pinto Creek, #45 Mankota, #44 Waverley, #74 Wood River, #104 Gravelbourg, #133 Rogers, #103 Sutton, #73 Stonehenge, #72 Lake of the Rivers, and #41 Willow Bunch.

The last district considered for the province is the area known as "Le Petit Quebec" in the South-East sector of the province along the Manitoba border and is composed of the three census subdivisions of #61 Antler, #32 Reciprocity and #31 Storthoaks.

Summary of motions concerning tentative decisions recommending bilingual districts in Saskatchewan

The numbers in brackets are those of the rural municipalities mentioned.

a. Moved by Mr. Mackey, and seconded by Mr. Lamontagne, that the Board recommend a bilingual district composed of the rural municipalities of Lake Lenore (399), Lake Ponass (367) and Kelvington (366). Motion carried.

b. Moved by Mr. Monnin, seconded by Mr. Lamontagne, that the Board recommend a bilingual district composed of the municipalities of Arborfield (456), Zenon Park and Connaught (457). Motion carried.

Further moved by Mr. Hickman, seconded by Mr. Monnin, that rural municipality no. 6 should not be used as a link. Motion carried.

c. Moved by Mr. Monnin, seconded by Mr. Lamontagne, that the Board recommend a bilingual district in the Prince Albert region, including the rural municipalities of Fish Creek and Prud'homme-Vonda. After discussion, Mr. Hickman suggested that the motion be amended to leave out Fish Creek and separate bilingual districts be recommended for the Prince Albert Region and Prud'homme-Vonda. Messrs. Monnin and Lamontagne agreed to this change. Mr. Monnin withdrew the original motion and proposed, seconded by Mr. Lamontagne that the Prince Albert region be recommended as a bilingual district, leaving out Prud'homme-Vonda Fish Creek municipalities. Motion carried.

d. Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Lamontagne, that a bilingual district be recommended for the Prud'homme-Vonda area. Motion carried.

e. Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Savoie, that the Board recommend a bilingual district for the area composed of the municipalities of Battleford (438), Meota (468) and Turtle River (469), omitting the municipalities of Medstead (497), Parkdale (498) and Round Hill (467) as well as the town of North Battleford. Motion carried.

In the light of the proposed changes and new recommendations, the Chairman asked the Board if there were any regions in Northern Saskatchewan they would like to revisit. No such visits were proposed.

Following discussion about the large districts previously proposed for Southwestern Saskatchewan in the Gravelbourg-Assiniboia-Willow Bunch area, Mr. Monnin moved,

seconded by Mr. Savoie, that the Board recommend the creation of a bilingual district in the Southern and Western sections of Saskatchewan composed of the following municipalities: part of Val Marie (17), Wise Creek (77), Auvergne (76), Pinto Creek (75), Wood River (74), Stonehenge (73), Sutton (103), Gravelbourg (104), Rogers (133), Mankota (45), Waverley (44), Lake of the Rivers (72), and Willow Bunch (42).
Motion carried.

Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Mackey, that the Board recommend a bilingual district in the South-East sections of Saskatchewan composed of the rural municipalities of Storthoaks (31), Reciprocity (32) and Antler (61).
Motion carried.

Moved by Mr. Monnin, seconded by Mr. Mackey, that the rural municipality of Montmartre not be recommended as a bilingual district. Motion carried.

The Chairman raised the question of visits to Gravelbourg and other areas in Southern Saskatchewan and pointed out that the provincial Minister of Youth and Culture had urged that these areas should be revisited and people consulted. No members of the Board expressed the wish to visit any of the proposed areas.

The Chairman adjourned the meeting at 5.45 p.m. until 9.00 a.m. the next morning and reminded members of the invitation to a reception that evening at the home of their colleague, Mr. Léopold Lamontagne.

9.00 a.m. Saturday, April 28

In opening the meeting, the Chairman reminded the members of the Board that the question of bilingualism and biculturalism that had been deferred from the previous day should be discussed during the meeting.

VI RESUMPTION OF STUDY OF MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS IN MANITOBA - IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL DISTRICTS - DETERMINATION OF PLACES TO BE VISITED AND PROVISIONAL DECISIONS

During the March meeting, members of the Board requested Mr. Cartwright to attempt certain linkages to join the four school divisions in the province to see if it would be feasible to create one large district as was attempted in the Province of Saskatchewan. The second request was from Judge Monnin to determine the location of the French mother tongue population in the area of St-Norbert. St- Norbert is a district in Fort Garry and while it was omitted from the

combination of St. Boniface and St. Vital, the computer map demonstrated that there is a French mother tongue population in this region of Fort Garry that exceeds the 10% criterion. Enumeration areas data from Statistics Canada allowed us to locate this population and to delimit the Northern boundary in St. Norbert as the perimeter highway.

As a result of a visit to the Province of Manitoba and the meeting with the Government of Manitoba a further addition was recommended to this combination of St. Boniface-St. Vital-St. Norbert. In order to incorporate the provincial parliament buildings into this grouping, census tracts #13 and #14 would be incorporated. When this new urban district is linked to the two rural school districts of Rivière Rouge and Rivière Seine, 29,397 French mother tongue people are accommodated and this represents a percentage of 28.2 of the total population. It was recommended to the Board that this be considered as one district.

The linkages mentioned for the other school districts incorporated those subdivisions in which the French mother longue population is fairly low. After some investigation it was decided that these linkages created an unrealistic district consequently they were dropped and the school divisions were recommended to stand as districts on their own.

There was a good deal of discussion about the merits and demerits or wisdom of proposals which had originally been made during the meeting in St. Boniface by Mr. Roger St. Denis that the boundary of the bilingual district be extended across Red River to include parts of Winnipeg in which were located provincial and federal government buildings and offices, so that the combined area would have the required percentage even though the census tracts proposed, in what was formerly the City of Winnipeg, in themselves did not have 10 per cent minority population. Members expressed concern about the possibility of being accused of gerrymandering or forming weird-looking districts adding a bump of territory which is under the 10 per cent criterion. M. Lamontagne and Mrs. Carrothers suggested that census tracts nos. 13 and 14 not be included in the bilingual district of St. Boniface-Red River area.

Mr. Fox then proposed that tracts nos. 167 and 252 also not be included. This was agreed.

Mr. Monnin suggested that the school districts of Cheval Blanc and Montagne not be linked together to form one district area. This was agreed.

Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Savoie, that the Board recommend the creation of a single bilingual district composed of the following areas: Red River school district,

Seine River school district, the former city of St. Boniface and municipalities of St. Vital, St. Norbert (up to the perimeter highway), excluding the census tracts nos. 13 and 14 in the City of Winnipeg. Mr. Monnin then moved, seconded by Mr. Mackey that the Board recommend the creation of two bilingual districts composed of school districts of Whitehorse Plain and Mountain. Carried.

Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Hickman, that the St. George-Powerview area be recommended as a bilingual district. Carried.

Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Mackey that the original municipality of Ste Rose and St. Laurent be recommended as a bilingual district. Carried.

Mr. Mackey moved, seconded by Mr. Savoie, that the rural municipality of St. Lazare be recommended as a bilingual district, excluding any portion in Saskatchewan. Carried.

The Chairman asked the members of the Board if, in the light of the recommendations they had just proposed, there was any regions in Manitoba which they felt should be visited. No wish was expressed to visit again any other area in Manitoba.

It was then suggested that item no. VII on the agenda concerning the study of potential bilingual districts in Ontario be deferred in order to proceed to item no. VIII in view of the forthcoming visits to Montreal and the Eastern Townships. The Board would then return to the consideration of item no. VII later in the day or if time did not permit, leave this over until a future meeting. Agreed.

VIII STUDY OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE MINORITY (ENGLISH) CONCENTRATIONS IN QUEBEC - MONTREAL AND THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

Mr. Cartwright began consideration of minority language groups in Quebec by presenting census data and computer maps as well as other maps, but time did not permit a detailed presentation of the census metropolitan area of Montreal, nor of the region to the South-East of Montreal, proximal to the American border. These two areas were the only regions of the Province of Quebec considered at this meeting. The following notes prepared by Mr. Cartwright present a brief resume of some of the data presented and discussed by him at the meeting.

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA OF MONTREAL

Statistics Canada provided the Board with computer maps locating the English mother tongue population, the French mother tongue population and the other population for the Metropolitan area. The scale interval was carefully selected so that the concentrations would appear readily and aid in the

delimitation of boundaries. It was demonstrated to the Board that locating the English mother tongue population in this metropolitan area by using the mother tongue booklet alone, that is catalogue 92-773, gave a false impression of the distribution of the English mother tongue population, for example, on the Island of Laval. It appears as if the English mother tongue population is distributed throughout the Island. However, when the computer map is consulted, it is demonstrated that the concentrations are in the South-West sectors of this Island in specific census tracts, those census tracts to the North-East have an English mother tongue population that is below the 10% line. It was recommended that the computer map be used to help a sub-committee that was formed of the Quebec members and secretariat to delimit potential boundaries for bilingual districts in the census metropolitan area.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

The second area discussed in the Province of Quebec is that area to the South-East of the census metropolitan area of Montreal. Consideration was given to the distribution of the English mother tongue population beginning along the south shore of Lake St. Francis area and proceeding Eastward through the various counties. The distribution of the English mother tongue population in this section of Quebec is highly concentrated along the international boundary between Canada and the United States. As one proceeds Northward from this boundary, the number of the English mother tongue population drops off rather markedly. It was pointed out to the Members that the first attempt to delimit this population was possible because of the notable change in the English mother tongue population from one township to the next. No combinations have yet been attempted by counties. The map delimiting this distribution was the major material of presentation at this time. It would appear from the map that the minority population concentrations are contiguous, that isolated pockets are not frequent although they do occur towards Quebec City. It would seem therefore that districts could be delimited once several combinations have been attempted. It was decided that these combinations would be presented at the next meeting along with certain other presentations for the rest of the Province of Quebec.

Continuation of Item VIII

Study of minority concentrations in Quebec (Montreal) Eastern Townships

Approach to Montreal

The Board examined statistical data and various maps concerning the Montreal area, raised the question of the minority language concentrations in relation to geographical, political and various other administrative boundaries. It was pointed out by Mr. Mackey that in view of the importance of Montreal and the complexity of linguistic and ethnic compositions of the metropolitan area, it should be considered with the utmost care. There are no simple or easy solutions clearly apparent and he felt the Board needed much more information to sound out the opinions fairly widely in Montreal itself, before proceeding to make even tentative decisions.

Madame Raymond souligna qu'à Montréal, en dépit de la majorité francophone, les anglophones ont encore plus de droits que les francophones. A son avis, les anglophones n'ont pas besoin d'être protégés par des districts bilingues et qu'ils n'en font pas état. M. Morency émit l'opinion que peut-être les anglophones ne réagissent pas maintenant, mais qu'ils attendent que des propositions défavorables les menacent.

M. Savoie dit qu'il faut tenir compte que notre rapport sera scruté par tous les gens du Canada, et qu'alors nos décisions doivent pouvoir se défendre. Le Juge Monnin demanda pourquoi, étant donné la constitution du gouvernement fédéral qui a ordonné deux langues officielles, les anglophones de Montréal n'auraient pas le droit de demander des services en anglais, tout comme lui-même les demande en français?

On examining statistics and the computer produced maps showing the distribution of mother tongue populations, it was pointed out that the dividing line on the Isle of Montreal between the largely French-speaking concentration in the East end and the West end, with its greater concentration of English-speaking population, was roughly the Main or St. Laurent Boulevard. It was suggested that possibly only the West-end of the Island should be considered in whole or in part to be recommended as a bilingual district or districts.

Mr. Morrison suggested that before looking at detailed possibilities, it might be helpful if the Board were to consider different possible approaches in dealing with the Montreal area and if possible make a decision "en principe" following which it will be easier to work out the implications to any general approach adopted. He suggested one important

choice between two broad alternatives was whether to recommend bilingual districts for the Montreal area or whether to recommend that the provision of federal government services in the area be handled under section 9 (2) of the Act in term of demand and feasibility. The latter in effect would mean largely maintenance of the status quo and would certainly protect the rights of the English language minority since there was obviously sufficient demand and it was obviously feasible to provide services in both the official languages. This has been done in the past and presumably was still being done now.

If the choice was for recommendation of bilingual districts, there were a number of possibilities to be considered:

a) a simple recommendation that the whole area be proclaimed a bilingual district. The area could be defined in a number of ways, the largest and most inclusive being the census metropolitan area or could be defined as the Island of Montreal and the Ile Jésus without the addition of certain adjacent counties or divisions on either the North or South shore of the river, or it could be defined as the Island of Montreal itself.

b) the second major approach would be to undertake the "découpage" of the Montreal area as a whole and select those sections which seemed appropriate and qualified to be constituted as bilingual districts. This might be done on the basis of municipal boundaries, school commission boundaries or electoral constituencies. In this latter case a decision would have to be made as to whether the Board wanted to include all areas with over 10% of minority language mother tongue population or whether it wanted to select some other percentage as a cut-off point.

Mr. Savoie suggested that because of the difficulty of the situation the two Quebec members who are presently studying Montreal and in any case know more about it than any other member of the Board, should get together to form a sub-committee and discuss what is needed, in consultation with the Chairman, the Secretaries and Research Consultant and bring forward some proposals for consideration by the whole Board at a later meeting. This proposal was accepted by the Quebec representatives and by the other members of the Board.

Several questions or suggestions were advanced in discussing the work of the sub-committee. Madame Raymond mentionna qu'il était essentiel de tenir compte de la barrière, autant naturelle que sociologique. Ms. Duckworth suggested to Madame Raymond that she look at both as a whole area and as a divided area, before coming to any conclusion. Mr. Mackey asked if anybody would object if they were not to suggest the whole of the Montreal area as a bilingual district. He said it would simplify the work of the sub-committee if its members knew in advance, in general terms, how the Board feels about the situation in Montreal. Should they

adhere strictly to the 10% criterion or should they take into account other variables as well?

Mr. Fox observed that in considering the establishment of a linguistic frontier on the Island of Montreal, the Board would have to justify it in terms of the Official Languages Act. M. Lamontagne nota que la loi exigeait que lorsque nous voyons une situation où il y a une minorité de 10%, d'en faire un district bilingue. Ce n'est pas à nous de changer cette loi. Others noted that a 10% criterion was permissive and not mandatory either for the Board or for the government. There was room for the exercice of judgment about the size and concentration of minority language populations which might be proclaimed as bilingual districts. The Chairman said that without further thought of investigation, it was impossible to decide now on this situation. He pointed out to the Board that the sub-committee has a big job to do.

Approach to Quebec

Following the discussion of Montreal, the Board moved on to consider the area of Quebec to the South and East of Montreal and from that, expanded to discussion of the broader question of how to treat the whole province.

Some specific questions which emerged both about the Eastern Townships area, and other parts of the province not yet studied or considered, included such points as whether the whole of the county or constituency with over 10% English mother tongue population be recommended as a bilingual district, as it has been done in some cases in other parts of Canada, or should it only be for those parts of the counties in which there is a concentration of minority population? Should all areas, localities or municipalities throughout the province having a minority language population of more than 10% be recommended as bilingual districts or should there be some cut-off line such as a total number below which the Board would not go? For example, it was suggested the Board might use as a criterion the absolute minimum number of French mother tongue citizens in one of the smaller proposed districts in the English-speaking Canada, such as in St. Lazare, Manitoba or the Port au Port Peninsula, in Newfoundland, with approximately 700 minority language population.

The number and size of districts in Quebec in comparison with those in Ontario or other parts of the country were also mentioned as well as the question of the application of the acquired rights clause of the Official Languages Act.

The central question in the approach to Quebec seemed to be whether the Board should apply the same criterion in the recommendation of bilingual districts in Quebec as it has applied in the rest of the country or whether it should treat Quebec in a different fashion, in the light of the differences in the situation of the majority and minority language populations in this province, as compared with the nine other provinces. The question of a timetable and the number of areas to be visited in Quebec was discussed. There are to be meetings with representatives of various organizations and community groups in Montreal on May 7 and 8, at Bishop's University in Lennoxville and at the University of Sherbrooke, in Sherbrooke on May 14 and 15. Then other meetings are planned for Montreal in the second week of June. It is hoped to have a meeting with the Executive Committee of the Montreal Urban Community.

Mr. Morrison felt that two visits to Montreal would not be adequate in view of the difficulties and delicacies of the problem and taking into consideration the number of visits that had been made to some other areas in the country as a result of the combined efforts of the first and second Boards. The Chairman said that the Board would have to make a decision about the length of time it wishes to spend in Montreal. As far as areas in the rest of the province were concerned, M. Morency felt there was no point trying to make decisions at this time since the research was not complete. The first step is to identify the areas across the province that need attention. M. Savoie a mentionné que dans le Québec, nous ne pouvons pas accepter d'avoir un cas de "rougeole".

M. Mackey pointed to the members of the Board that they might have some modifications to make concerning their recommendations in English Canada in the light of the decisions that will be made in Quebec. The Chairman suggested to the sub-committee that is should look at Montreal in the context of Quebec and then the Board would try to make sense of Quebec in relations to the whole of Canada. He asked if it would be possible for Madame Raymond and the others to work out some principles or guidelines about Montreal which could be considered as a basis for action by the Board. Madame Raymond accepted on behalf of the other members of the sub-committee.

There was discussion about arrangements for the proposed visits to Montreal and Eastern Townships and members wishing to participate were asked to advise Mr. Morency.

Confirmation of the revised work schedule and members participation

The Chairman reminded Board members of tentative dates proposed for subsequent meetings of the Board i.e. May 25 and 26 for the 9th meeting and June 22 and 23 for the 10th meeting and asked if there were any objections to these dates. No opposition was expressed although Miss Duckworth raised a question about the pace at which the work was being undertaken and wondered whether the Board members and the limited staff of the Secretariat would be able to keep up the work required to be done in between meetings and trips. The Chairman recognized this was a consideration but said that he felt that the Board had to move ahead as rapidly as possible in any case in order to try to meet its deadline. Since a couple of members were going to be in Europe during August and others might be on holiday, he felt little could be accomplished during that month. He had proposed to Mr. Morency that the office be closed from July 30 to August 10 in order to give the office staff a holiday.

In the interest of clarification and greater certainty, Mr. Morency reviewed the work program in the light of decisions that were made at the meeting and asked members to confirm their agreement with his understanding of the following decisions province by province:

ALBERTA

1. Provisions should be made to consult with the provincial government at the appropriate time, including a meeting with Mr Cyr of Bonnyville and with representatives of Westlock.

SASKATCHEWAN

1. It was decided to dispense with visits to:

   a. the Gravelbourg - Shaunavon area
   b. the Zenon Park - Arborfield area
   c. the Prud'homme - Vonda area
   d. the Prince Albert area

MANITOBA

1. It was decided to dispense with visits to:

   a. the Cheval Blanc and Montagne School districts.
   b. the St. Lazare area
   c. the Ste-Rose area
   d. the St-George - Powerview area

ONTARIO

1. Provisions should be made to consult with the provincial government at the appropriate time.

2. It was decided to dispense with a visit to Welland - Port Colborne and such other areas as may be added at the next meeting, following the review of Ontario

3. A visit to Midland - Penetang to be subject of further consideration

4. Visits to the following areas are to be included in the work Schedule with itinerary to be decided at next meeting following the review of Ontario:

   a. Prescott - Glengarry - Russell - Stormont - Carleton

   b. Winchester

   c. Cochrane - Algoma - Sudbury - Témiskaming - Renfrew - Nipissing

QUEBEC

1. Provisions should be made to consult with the provincial government at the appropriate time

2. The following visits were agreed to pending consideration of Quebec at the next general meeting:

   a. Two visits to the Montreal area

   b. Lennoxville, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships

   c. Quebec City (Sillery), Valcartier region

   d. Gaspé penninsula

   e. Argenteuil - Rawdon

   f. Pontiac - Gatineau - Papineau area

   g. Chicoutimi area

NOVA SCOTIA

1. Provisions should be made to consult with the provincial government at the appropriate time.

2. A visit to be made to the Antigonish - Inverness - Richmond area

NEWFOUNDLAND

1. Provisions should be made to consult with the provincial government at the appropriate time.

OTTAWA

1. Provisions to be made to meet with MPs of each province where their constituency is included in a proposed bilingual district.

Members confirmed their understanding with this review subject to the possibility of reconsideration in the light of further meetings and discussions.

In concluding, the Chairman pointed out that a lot had been left unfinished on the agenda and mentioned in particular item VII concerning Ontario, IX Introductory drafts, XI discussion of other topics including also the question of bilingualism and biculturalism. These items would have to be postponed for consideration at the next meeting. However, in view of the very heavy agenda that had been planned, the Chairman felt that a lot had been accomplished during the meeting and thanked all members for their attendance, active participation and cooperation.

On the motion of M. Lamontagne, seconded by Mr. Mackey, the meeting was adjourned at 12.45 p.m.

Ottawa
May 23, 1973

N.M. Morrison
Secretary-General

CULTURE, YOUTH
AND RECREATION

Office of
the Minister

403/229-3357

324 Legislative Building
Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T5K 2B6

May 10, 1973

Mr. Paul Fox, Chairman
Bilingual Districts Advisory Board
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0M5

Dear Mr. Fox:

Further to your request for a meeting between members of your Advisory Board and myself, and my letter to you of March 30th, I have been expecting the end of this Legislative Session since about three weeks ago, and hopefully it will end some time this month. After the Session adjourns for the summer I will call you to set up a meeting.

Sincerely yours,

Horst A. Schmid
Minister of Culture,
Youth, and Recreation

HAS/lmb

Bilingual Districts
Advisory Board
Ottawa K1A OM5

Conseil consultatif
des Districts bilingues
Ottawa K1A 0M5
110 Argyle Avenue.

May 18, 1973.

The Honourable Horst A.Schmid,
Minister of Culture, Youth, and Recreation,
Government of Alberta,
324 Legislative Building,
Edmonton, Alberta, T5K 2B6.

Dear Mr.Minister:

Thank you for your recent letter which I have just received at my residence in Toronto. I am very pleased to learn that you will see us now that the Legislative Session has concluded. The Board is anxious to complete its consultations with the provinces, as required by the federal legislation under which the Board is established. We have been fortunate to have consulted with most of the provinces now and look forward to seeing you in the near future. Since our member of the Board from Alberta will not be available after June 30, I would like to request that we might have our consultation with you before then.

For your convenience in setting a date, may I mention that the following dates are not possible for Board members: May 24, 25, 28, 30 and 31; June 4-8, 11, 15, 22 and 23. Otherwise, so far as we know at the moment, we are available at your convenience. Could you please let me know soon what possible date, perhaps with an alternative or two, would suit you?

I can be reached at the address on the letterhead, or at my residence in Toronto, 54 Turner Road, Toronto M6G 3H8. The telephone number in Ottawa is 995-7326. Either our Secretary, Mr. Morrison, or our Associate Secretary, Mr.Morency, can handle calls and arrangements for me at that number. If you wish to telephone me in Toronto, my residence number is 535-0922. Alternatively, arrangements for a meeting could be made with the member of our Board from Alberta, Mrs.A.W.R Carrothers, 1356 Montreal Ave., Calgary T2T 0Z5, telephone 244-9275, to whom I will send a copy of this letter.

We look forward with pleasure to meeting with you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Chairman

Government of Canada | Gouvernement du Canada

MEMORANDUM **NOTE DE SERVICE**

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DE SÉCURITÉ

All Members

1823-1

FILE REFERENCE

Chairman

May 1, 1973

Reports of visits

I would like to remind members if they wish to write up reports on their trips and to read those prepared by other members.

Having read those reports already received, I find them very valuable. A number of points are raised in these individual reports that are sometimes missed by other participating members and collectively, they constitute a very good appreciation of the situation.

Paul Fox
Chairman

ANNEX "A"

CONFIDENTIAL

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Report on Meeting with Francophones in Toronto April 29, 1973

by

Paul Fox

A number of members of the Board met with some representatives of the French maternal tongue groups in Toronto and neighbouring communities on Sunday afternoon, April 29, at the Constellation Motel in Toronto. The Board members included Miss Duckworth, Mrs. Carrothers, Mme Raymond, Father Regimbal, Dr. Lamontagne, Professor Hickman, Dr. Savoie and the Chairman. The visitors were eight or nine in number and included one person who lived in Toronto, several from St. Catharines and two from Hamilton. M. Ryan Paquette who is a lawyer in Hamilton had convened the meeting for us. At my request, Father Regimbal kindly consented to chair the meeting and Dr. Lamontagne explained very briefly the purpose of Bilingual Districts and the outline of the districts that the Board was considering for Ontario.

However, the major purpose of our meeting was to get a reaction from a group such as this, as to their experiences living in areas of Ontario in which it would not be possible because of the statistics to recommend a bilingual district. There was therefore less discussion about the boundaries of districts than there was about the provision of services in the French language in the communities that were represented at the meeting.

Mme Raymond asked if there were any French services in Federal Government departments or agencies in the cities in which the persons present lived. M. Paquette replied that in Hamilton there were not many services but his personal experience had revealed to him that there are a few in certain offices. There are, for example, services available such as French forms for income tax purposes and an office of the Secretary of State is being established in Hamilton. M. Paquette thought that the services might increase in the future.

Mme Raymond asked if the membersof M. Paquette's organization and other FMT persons made requests in French. M. Paquette replied that unfortunately this was a major problem. Not very many French-speaking people ask for services in French. Some do, but the number is very limited. M. Trottier who is from St. Catharines then added that in his city there were no French services available in taxation matters. There are French services available at the Post Office, but he added that he himself works for the Federal Department of Agriculture and that he is the only French-speaking person in his office in St. Catharines. Father Regimbal asked if the Government was preparing French services by training personnel and M. Trottier replied in the affirmative. Mme Raymond wanted to know if M. Trottier worked in French. His reply was in the negative and he said that one of his problems was to get a good French secretary. He had solved the problem by getting his wife to do his letters which were in French.

Father Regimbal asked if there were to be no bilingual districts created in the Toronto-Hamilton-St. Catharines region, what recommendations would persons present make to improve conditions. Mme Trottier and several others gave their reply. It was suggested that the fundamental necessity was to have the French-speaking persons ask for services in French. In this respect, it was felt that French-speaking persons in Toronto were no different from those in Hamilton, or elsewhere. It was remarked that in general, services are available at Air Canada, for example, if they are asked for in French. M. Charlebois who works for the Ontario Government as a Co-ordinator of bilingualism said that the Government of Ontario now provides a very large number of services in French which are available on request but unfortunately Francophones do not ask for these services in French. M. Charlebois felt that in the main, Anglophones, and especially the Government of Ontario, are very sympathetic to the French fact and opened to requests for services in French. M. Charlebois said that if demands are made, the services are provided and he quoted the example of the Ontario Provincial Police. He also added that each Ontario Ministry now has bilingual services. He then went over a list of Federal offices in Toronto which have services available in French. These included Air Canada, the Post Office, Manpower, National Revenue, Information Canada, and others. He acknowledged that on occasion, a person who wanted services in French needed to have patience as well as the gumption to ask for services in French. He acknowledged that not many services are available in French at the Municipal level. In reply to Mr. Hickman's question, whether these conditions were new, M. Charlebois

replied: "Yes, there has been a tremendous improvement in the acceptance of the French fact in Ontario in recent years, both by the Provincial Government and by Anglophones". M. Charlebois thought that section 9(2) of the Official Languages Act is sufficient to provide French services. He thought that the creation of bilingual districts may not be necessary. He did feel there should be at least one or two persons in each department of the Federal Government in every major centre to provide French services. I must put in here that although I am delighted to hear M. Charlebois' very favourable comments about the position of the minority language in the province in which I live, we should recognize that he works for the Ontario Government in a position which involves the provision of French services and therefore his remarks may be just a bit too enthusiastic. However, I can add from my own personal experience with the Ontario Government and from some contacts that we had in the first Board with field offices of the Ontario Government, that the Ontario Government frequently provides just as good, if not better, services in French as the Federal Government departments.

Father Regimbal asked if people from St. Catharines and Hamilton come to Toronto for their Federal Government services. M. Trottier and others replied that they secured most of their services locally. Father Regimbal then asked whether the availability of services in French is made known to French-speaking persons. In short, does the Government and do the French-speaking Associations publicize the fact that French services exist. Mme Raymond asked whether the French organizations could not instigate the French-speaking persons to ask for services in French. M. Paquette replied, "Oui". One person from St. Catharines then said that he thought what was needed was a "Public Relations Services" service in French. He said that there is a regional difference in the vitality of French-speaking groups in Ontario. The real problem, according to M. Rochefort, is animation, the need to create a demand for French services. He recommends that to all practical limits, there should be bilingual services in all departments, in all government offices. He thought that the Niagara Regional Council should be bilingual, since it had no bilingual services now. There was the usual discussion about the provision of radio and television services in French. I forget now just exactly what was said except that I recall that some people complained bitterly that they could not receive locally the new French television station in Toronto. The obvious reason is that this television station is on a

channel that they do not receive in their area.

Father Regimbal pointed out that one of our most difficult problems is to define the concept "sufficient demand". M. Rochefort thought that this raised the question of the minimum of 10% of the minority group in a bilingual district and he stated his view that 10% was not a satisfactory figure because it was apt to leave people out of a bilingual district in the corners of certain areas. Professor Hickman pointed out there was little we could do about the 10% figure at the moment since it is the law. M. Rochefort replied:"Precisely, that is my complaint. The Government is insincere if itchooses 10%". M. Paquette asked if a new bilingual district could be created when the population reached 10% if it did not have 10% at this time. It was explained to him that there would be a new Board appointed after each Census and the Board would review the shifts in the population and a new Board would have full power to recommend new districts where they were warranted. M. Paquette asked if a bilingual district could be created where the minority group does not account for 10%. M. Savoie explained the nature of 9(1) in the Act and said "No, a district could not be created in such a case, but of course, there was Section 9(2) which could be applied". Then M. Paquette said: "That is the problem". "There is the fear of M. Rochefort. You are rubberstamping 10%". It was pointed out that Section 9(2) might be useful even if there were no bilingual districts and that it was to discuss the possibility of providing services under 9(2) that we had come to meet with this group at this time.

In conclusion, M. Paquette said that his group would like to have another meeting when more of the FMT members could be present, in particular those from Toronto. He would like to get representatives from all of the French Associations in Toronto. He mentioned that he would need an advance notice of at least three weeks in order to get his groups together with us. Father Regimbal raised various possibilities for a meeting in the future for these groups and it was suggested that it might be possible for Father Regimbal, Dr. Lamontagne and myself to meet with these groups on the Thursday evening in Toronto, prior to our May meetings in Ottawa. M. Paquette is to get in touch with the Chairman in order to see if this is possible.

Toronto
April 30, 1973

ANNEX "B"

CONFIDENTIEL

VISITE A TORONTO

Groupes francophones de la région métropolitaine et du sud de l'Ontario

Dimanche, le 29 avril à 14h 30 à l'hôtel Constellation

Une dizaine de représentants s'étaient réunis à la demande de Me Ryan Paquette de Hamilton. Après un mot de bienvenue par le président M. Paul Fox, c'est le P. Regimbal qui dirige la discussion et l'étude des statistiques. Il apparaît clairement que les régions minoritaires de l'est du nord de l'Ontario sont assez solides. Le problème principal réside dans la région métropolitaine et la région du sud où, dans la plupart des cas, il n'est pas possible de créer des districts bilingues mais où il pourrait y avoir une demande importante à cause du nombre considérable de francophones.

Il est jugé utile de faire un tour d'horizon en invitant les représentants de chaque groupe à donner leur avis.

Hamilton

Une enquête très sommaire et peu sure a révélé qu'il n'y avait aucun service bilingue à Hamilton. C'est sans aucun doute parce qu'il n'y existe pas de "demande importante". Me Paquette désire que le Conseil épaule le travail des groupes francophones. On lui répond que ce n'est pas la tâche du Conseil de créer la demande.

St. Catharines

Il y a quelques bureaux fédéraux. A l'Impôt il est possible, avec de la patience, de se faire servir en français. Ce n'est pas le cas au bureau de poste, aux bureaux de la main-d'oeuvre, aux bureaux du ministère de l'Agriculture où il n'y a pas de français. On a institué un cours de préparation de 30 minutes par jour; il est possible également de se faire inscrire à un cours d'immersion de six mois.

En particulier, M. Charlebois insiste sur les différences régionales. Il y a des minorités très fortes; elles n'ont guère besoin d'aide. Ce sont les minorités les plus faibles (même moins de dix pour cent) qu'on devrait aider. Il refuse d'être délaissé, d'être laissé pour compte même s'il est seul. En ce moment, les services sont nettement insuffisants; même la radio, et encore moins la télévision, ne donnent pas satisfaction. Il faudrait mettre sur pied de meilleures communications, une meilleure publicité, peut-être par l'entremise de comités locaux.

Toronto

Généralement, si l'on n'est pas pressé, les services sont disponibles. Même les bureaux provinciaux et municipaux s'efforcent de donner quelques services dans les deux langues. Il en est de même de certaines grandes entreprises. Il faudrait que ces services soient connus, qu'on mette des affiches pour que les gens sachent qu'ils peuvent s'adresser en français.

En résumant la discussion, M. Paquette montre qu'il a très bien compris le message adressé aux concentrations urbaines, en conformité de la Loi sur les langues officielles: créer une demande importante. Il ajoute qu'il faudrait lui donner au moins un mois d'avis si l'on veut organiser une autre rencontre plus nombreuse.

Léopold Lamontagne

Léopold Lamontagne

le 3 avril 1973

Je pars dans deux heures pour Amsterdam et Bruxelles - De retour le 18 avril -

CONFIDENTIAL

Annex "A"

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes on a discussion in Montreal on May 6th among Board members,

by Paul Fox

On the evening of May 6th the members who were going to participate in the Montreal visit had an opportunity to meet and review the maps of Montreal and their thinking on the subject of bilingual districts. Mme Raymond and Dr. Mackey, Col. Morency and Mr. Morrison and myself were present. Unfortunately Father Regimbal was not able to arrive until later that evening.

I think that it would be useful to record our thoughts on this occasion because a number of important points were raised. The remarks made by members of the Board on this occasion do not necessarily flow sequentially but they contained some issues of great importance that we should not lose sight of.

Mme Raymond commented that to have bilingual districts in Quebec accepted in the province it will be necessary to say that those areas of Quebec which are not in bilingual districts are French unilingual areas. Col. Morency added that to have the recommendations for bilingual districts accepted outside of Quebec it will be necessary to say that the bilingual districts in Quebec provide for services in English. Dr. Mackey noted the concept of unilingual French districts in Quebec is new. Fox suggested that we might have to say that in our report that people have the right to work in the Federal Civil Service in French. Mme Raymond believed that it would be necessary to accept the fact that French is the language of Quebec. Dr. Mackey said that we will have to tell French-speaking persons that up to now most of the services in East Montreal have been in English but now most of them will be in French. Col. Morency noted that that might be true except for provision 9(2) in the Official Languages Act. Perhaps we will have to say that French will be the first language in Eastern Montreal. Dr. Mackey noted that in St-Leonard there are now 32% Italian-speaking persons who are really trilingual. Mr. Morrison pointed out that St-Leonard's is only 7% English and about 60% French.

A question is raised therefore. If the dividing line between the bilingual districts in Montreal and non-bilingual districts in Montreal is the St-Lawrence or

"The Main", what should be done about Outremont? Will Outremont be inside the bilingual district or outside of it? The straightest line would put Outremont inside a bilingual district in the area West of the Main but Outremont is predominantly French-speaking and as Neil Morrison pointed out, it is considered to be French in the minds of most people. He noted that the English-speaking group had gone down from 24% to 17%. All those present agreed that we should follow as our first criterion the psycho-geographical boundary of an area, that is, how people think of an area rather than what the neatness of a line might be. In that case Outremont probably would not be in a bilingual district in Montreal.

The Chairman said that he would like to try the following idea on those present. He hypothesized that maybe we should not have a bilingual district anywhere in Quebec but simply take the Quebec Government's view and the Gendron report's position and opt for section 9(2) in the Official Languages Act. Col. Morency opposed this idea for four reasons; first, it would leave Premier Hatfield of New Brunswick in a very difficult position because he feels that it will be difficult for him to support a bilingual district in New Brunswick if there are no bilingual districts in Quebec; second, if we opt for 9(2), we are opting essentially for the status quo and nothing will change; third, we could achieve more if we created some bilingual districts in Quebec; four, the Gendron report has not yet been accepted by the Quebec Government.

Dr. Mackey said that the English business community in Montreal likely will oppose the Gendron Report to the utmost and prevent the report from ever being adopted since the business community does not want to have contracts drawn in French. Col. Morency said that our report ought to note that in New Brunswick having a bilingual district which incorporated the entire province will not be that every part of the province will have to be bilingual. He thought that we could say the same thing of Quebec. We can isolate areas for bilingual districts in Quebec and then say that section 9(2) can apply elsewhere. If we do not proclaim bilingual districts in Quebec, the Government will have no guidelines for its directions. Dr. Mackey agreed. We need to assert that the status quo must not be left unchanged and he did not think that the Fox suggestion would work. He also believed that we ought to state our general principles, for example, that Quebec is predominantly French and that it is important to give all support possible to French in order to protect. Dr. Mackey said that he would write the introduction to the chapter in our report on Quebec and that he would outline the options available to the Board in that province.

The Chairman said that he thought the whole report will have to be written in that manner, that is, that the Official Languages Act set up two languages and that one is threatened and that therefore that language, which happens to be French, must be protected everywhere both outside of Quebec and inside Quebec, however strange that idea might seem to Canadians living outside of Quebec. Mr. Morrison noted that English is protected in Quebec by section 133 of the B.N.A.Act but that that act does not protect French in other provinces similarly.

Dr. Mackey noted that 10% of Protestant school children are taking their courses in French and that therefore the Anglophones will be able to get and keep jobs as bilinguals in the future. In short English-speaking people in Quebec will be able to remain at the top while they remain English culturally. The Chairman suggested that we must take a careful look at the school districts in Montreal to see if they can assist us in arriving at more suitable boundaries for bilingual districts in Quebec.

Both Dr. Mackey and Col. Morency believed that our report must have a great impact on the public. It must do more than set up mechanics for selling stamps in French in Prud'homme-Vonda. Dr. Mackey said that our report will have to be much more forceful than our first report. It will have to give ammunition to the government and to people to get things done. Col. Morency agreed whole-heartedly with this view. He believed that it will have to be forceful plus, it certainly will have to give the government considerable ammunition so that it can take elective action. He added that section 9(2) is not sufficient and that Spicer's remarks made this evident. Mr. Spicer had said that 9(2) was sufficient and yet he himself complained that not enough was being done. Obviously this showed a great contradiction and inconsistency in his view. Col. Morency believed that our report must be very powerful in order to change existing conditions.

This concludes the notes on our discussion in Montreal. I think we should bear a number of these points in mind in our discussions in the Board and when we come to writing our report.

CONFIDENTIAL

Annex "A"

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Report on the visit to Montreal

May 7, 1973

by Paul Fox

This visit to Montreal included the following persons: Mme Raymond, Dr. Mackey, Father Regimbal, Mr. Morrison, Mr. Morency and the Chairman. Mr. Cartwright came to Montreal for the meeting with the School Board on Wednesday, May 9. It was unfortunate that more members of the Board were not able to be present for these meetings in Montreal. Mme Raymond had gone to considerable trouble to organize a series of very interesting meetings.

Our first meeting on Monday morning was at the Community Services Centre in St-Henri. We met with about ten members of the staff of the Centre including the Director, M. Léo Cormier and Father Jacques Couture. The story we received from most of the members who attended the meeting was familiar. M. Couture said that the reaction to a bilingual district in Quebec or in Montreal would be negative on the part of the French-speaking population of the province. He believed that bilingual districts simply would confirm the privileges of the English minority in Quebec. He said that the English minority has no problem communicating with the government. It is the French minority, he believed, which is disadvantaged in Canada. He wanted to know why the Federal Government did not make an effort to ensure that Canada was genuinely bilingual. The answer was given that such an effort would be impossible throughout the whole of Canada. M. Couture believed that the two languages are not on the same footing in Quebec and that until they are there is no point in having bilingual districts since they will merely reinforce the imbalance. Dr. Mackey asked if a bilingual district might not aid the French-speaking population more than the English by establishing both languages officially since at the moment it would appear that English tends in many principal offices in Montreal at least to be the "official" language. He asked also if there were more or less persons of English maternal tongue in St-Henri now. The answer was given that there was no change in the proportions of English mother tongue persons in St-Henri. The view was expressed that there were more E.M.T. persons in La Petite Bourgogne who were Negros and

and in Point St-Charles. Father Regimbal said that it was very important for Francophones outside Quebec to have bilingual districts. He asked the group if they were aware of that point. The reply was given that there was less and less solidarity in Quebec with the French outside of Quebec. A member of the group expressed the view that the "survival of French in Canada today depends on the survival of the French language in Quebec."

M. Cormier said that there was no problem in getting French services in the Federal Government offices in Montreal with which he is familiar but there was a problem in small industries in Montreal, for instance, in restaurants and in stores and shops. M. Cormier then expressed the view, "I am in favour of bilingual districts because they would give services to people of both official languages and I am in favour of giving people service." M. Couture objected to this principle saying that he was opposed to it for psychological reasons. M. Cormier added that the important point about language was the language of work.

We next visited Perspective 80, a community centre in La Petite Bourgogne. The Director, M. Chamaillard, said that there were about 7,000 people in La Petite Bourgogne, of whom half approximately were French and half English. The two groups were mixed together in the district. There were both Protestants and Roman Catholics among them and also a fair number of Negros, Indians, and Italians. About 60% of the Indians are Anglophones. One of the people present mentioned that a great many of the English-speaking residents are now trying to learn French. Another member present said that Federal services in the District have tended to be more English than French in the past. He noted that the machines in the local laundromat had instructions entirely in English. Another person present said that if one wrote to a Federal office in French one did not get a reply in French. Another member stated the view that all documents from the Federal Government should be in both languages. This gentleman was in favour of creating a bilingual district if French were the official language of work. He complained that the high posts in industry tend always to go to the English. One of the other members present said that the priority language in Quebec must be French.

Our third meeting of Monday morning was at the Community Medical Clinic in Point St-Charles. We had a very active meeting with about a dozen very articulate individuals. Madame Raymond acted as the Chairman at this meeting as she had done in St-Henri and in the meeting at Perspective 80. She kept the meeting moving quickly and

elicited a number of very interesting views from those present. We were told that in the Point St-Charles district there were about 60% French-speaking and 40% English-speaking persons.

I have not got with me now the names of the persons who attended this meeting but if my memory serves me correctly the names will be the ones that I use hereafter. In reply to a question asking whether services were available from the Federal Government in French now a woman present mentioned that she had an experience with the Immigration Department in which she did not get service in French. This same woman expressed the view that a bilingual district would protect only the English and not the French. The gentleman present mentioned that the census was taken in his area by people who spoke only English. Father Regimbal pointed out that a bilingual district can be useful to Francophones by requiring both languages to be used. M. Graton said that that depends on who mans the command posts in the Civil Service. If they are maned by Anglophones the language will be English. M. Chapdelaine said that Quebec needs unilingual districts. Ontario is unilingual in many areas such as Toronto and moreover nine provinces in Canada are predominantly English unilingual, therefore why should Quebec not be unilingual French? Father Regimbal asked whether those present saw a connection between the declaration of an official language for Quebec by the Provincial Government and bilingual districts. M. Castonguay said that it is up to the Quebec Government to declare French the official language in Quebec. A young lady present said that the Gendron Report is merely an electoral document. She added if there were bilingual districts then the English in Quebec will go on speaking English and not learn and use French.

Dr. Mackey asked if the group present believed that the English minority in Montreal had any linguistic rights. The young lady replied that that depends on whether or not the English group is disadvantaged. M. Graton said that one must distinguish between rights by law and rights by the application of law. Dr. Mackey asked if French is declared the official language of Quebec would Anglophones get services in English? How long would it take for Civil Servants to learn French? M. Graton replied that it would take a long time. He added that Canada is perceived from abroad as an English country. One needs to make Montreal French. Col. Morency pointed out that the government abroad is required to publicize that Canada has two official languages. A woman present said she had noted that German and Polish immigrants to Canada believed that the working language of the country is English. Dr. Mackey asked if immigrants are opposed to a bilingual district in Montreal. Mr. Castonguay

replied that most immigrants send their children to English schools. He believes that the Quebec government has failed in this respect. M. Graton volunteered the view that the Francophones in Montreal would oppose the creation of bilingual districts. Dr. Mackey asked if the declaration of bilingual districts would hurt French rights. M. Graton replied this: "Westmount is not Montreal". Mlle Guay said that a bilingual district would be taken as one more federal intervention in Quebec politics and that the French would believe that the creation of bilingual districts would perpetuate English privileges. Another young lady pointed out that if bilingual districts were created the English-speaking persons would not try to learn French. M. Chapdelaine said that bilingualism enfeables Quebec's right to be "maître chez nous". M. Castonguay said that if Montreal were to have a bilingual district there would be great opposition from Francophones because the encroachment of English in Montreal threatens the existence of French. He said that English is not threatened elsewhere in Canada and therefore the English can give rights to the francophonic minorities in those areas but that the reverse was not possible in Quebec because French is threatened in that province. I might add that this point of view seems to be the theme of the remarks we received from people in Montreal who were opposed to the creation of bilingual districts. There is no question that there is great fear on the part of Francophones that the French language's existence in Montreal and therefore in Quebec is threatened.

Mlle Guay said that French-speaking persons are being assimilated elsewhere in Canada. Dr. Mackey asked "Are you willing to abandon the Francophones elsewhere in Canada?" Mlle Guay replied "Oui". Father Regimbal asked "Do you comprehend that the French minorities outside of Quebec need bilingual districts?". He pointed out that this group assumes that they are lost. Mlle Guay asserted that they were lost. Father Regimbal reiterated the importance of bilingual districts to such francophonic groups. Mlle Guay replied that in Quebec bilingual districts are viewed simply as a support for the group that is already privileged. M. Graton said that one cannot have the same rules for the whole of Canada. The provinces are different.

Dr. Mackey said that if that were so then what is the federal solution for Quebec to be? M. Graton replied simply "Independence". A young man who agreed with M. Graton said that the economic aspect of society is the most important facet of life and that French culture does not exist economically and that the French are disadvantaged in the private sector. Father Regimbal asked if a bilingual district would not provide employment for Francophones. M. Castonguay replied that Quebec would not be content with

half-measures. Mlle Guay said that bilingualizing the Federal Civil Service is a waste of money. She asserted that Quebec is different and that the same policy cannot be applied in all parts of Canada. Dr. Mackey asked how one was to make the primary sector French. M. Chapdelaine replied "By law", declaring French the official language of Quebec and requiring all communications to be in French. The young man who had previously spoken said that the key was to change the ownership of industry. Mlle Guay agreed and said that in particular this applies to American companies in Quebec.

Father Regimbal said that he had the impression that this group did not represent the opinion of Pointe St-Charles. A young lady present said that it was true that some English-speaking workers in Pointe St-Charles did not speak French. Father Regimbal asked if there were not an English-speaking group in Point St-Charles who would oppose the views expressed thus far. Mlle Guay replied "Yes probably but that is because some workers are not yet politicized". She said that the language of the clinic was French and the City Council in Pointe St-Charles had six French and four English-speaking persons. Father Regimbal remarked that in La Petite Bourgogne there seemed to be a strong English opinion as well as a strong French opinion. The young lady agreed that the English were more militant there. Father Regimbal asked if English-speaking Roman Catholic workers formed a ghetto in Pointe-St-Charles. The young lady replied that Roman Catholic parents wanted their children to get out of the ghetto although some of them had been brainwashed into staying in it.

This completes my account of our visit to groups in Montreal. In the afternoon, we toured the East end of Montreal Island and some of the West end. Unfortunately, I had to return to Toronto that evening before the meetings with the group occured on Tuesday. I will leave the discussion of those meetings to others who were present at them.

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ANNEX "B"

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

My impressions of our meeting in Sherbrooke and Montreal in May 1973

by W. F. Mackey

The main impression which remained with me after our meeting with the Anglophone groups in both Sherbrooke and Montreal, was the indifference of these groups to the creation of bilingual districts. I did not see any evidence of vocal Anglophone minorities intent on using bilingual districts to preserve their language, I have not yet seen any counterpart to the Francophone minorities in other parts of Canada who are keenly conscious of their cultural heritage and wish to preserve it. Indeed, the representatives of some of the Anglophone groups in Montreal were firmly opposed to the creation of bilingual districts in that city. They felt that the creation of bilingual districts in Montreal would arouse French Canadian enmity against the English. One Anglophone Catholic leader went so far as to state that if Westmount were proclaimed a bilingual district, there would be a violent reaction.

Some of the Anglophone representatives felt that it would not be to their advantage of being identified as members of English-speaking communities with special juridical language rights.

No one seemed to feel the need for the creation of such districts, since there has never been any difficulty in getting services in English in Quebec.

Others felt that there was a genuine desire on the part of the Anglophone population of Quebec to learn French and to become individually bilingual. It was felt that every Anglophone Quebecer should be able to function in French. One representative expressed pride in fact that the French presence in Quebec and in Canada as a whole was the only cultural factor of any importance which distinguished Canadians from Americans.

The dissatisfaction of the Anglophone representatives seemed to be addressed to the school system which did not succeed in making them bilingual in the first place. They

expressed the extreme difficulty which adults experienced in trying to master another language and were disappointed that the schools were not doing more for the bilingualism of their children.

As for the future, the Anglophone group in Lennoxville-Sherbrooke did express a certain amount of anxiety, especially from the rural population who, although they were not vocal, seemed to fear the rising dominance of the French majority in the province. They seemed to favour the inclusion of their area into a bilingual district.

Even if one were to favour the automatic creation of bilingual districts in Quebec in areas where at least 10% of the population were of English mother tongue, one was left with the impression that the creation of such districts in Quebec would be considered pre-mature by the Anglophone population of the English-speaking areas.

Curiously enough, the same indifference and opposition to the creation of bilingual districts in Quebec was heard from the representatives of various Francophone groups. Some of the arguments were the same and some were different.

It would be useful to make a distinction between how the Francophone population regard these districts as affecting the Anglophone population and how they regard them as related to the attitudes of the Francophone population. The Francophone community leaders seem to feel that the creation of bilingual districts would impede the bilingualisation of the Anglophone minority, and would enlarge the Anglophone ghettos, encouraging, especially in the Montreal area, the migration of English speakers to English-speaking areas. They felt that in the past the English-speaking population did not feel themselves as Quebequers and tended to look toward Ottawa rather than toward Quebec. The creation of bilingual districts would only reinforce this Ottawa orientation of the Anglophone minority in Quebec.

As it affects the Francophone population of Quebec, it was felt that the creation of bilingual districts before the establishment of provincial language policy would sow needless confusion in the minds of the people. One of the community leaders stated that such a move would have grave consequences on the population of Quebec and that the majority of the Francophone population of Quebec would register proforma opposition. Some went so far as to say that the Federal Government had no business creating any sort of Federal districts within the province. It was felt that the Federal Government is incapable of assuring the survival of French in North America.

As for the fate of French-speaking minorities in other provinces, the Francophone community leaders seemed to show either pessimism or indifference. Some of them are willing to put all minorities outside Quebec in the same category, refusing to make a distinction between official French-speaking minorities and the others. Within Quebec, however, there was intense concern that the other minorities were being assimilated by the English-speaking group rather than by the French-speaking majority thus increasing the power and prestige of English in Quebec. It was felt that these minorities, even before coming to Canada, considered this country as part of the English-speaking world and see no reason why they should hamper their mobility in North America by learning French rather than English.

English is such a dominant language in the Montreal region, it was pointed out, that even Francophones when travelling outside their immediate community will tend to speak English to other Francophones. Past attempts at creating bilingual committees have ended up as unilingual English-speaking committees. An example was given of a committee of 20; because three of these were English-speaking, the working language became exclusively English.

Whereas Anglophones find no difficulty in getting services in English in Quebec, Francophones, especially in Montreal, have difficulty obtaining services in French. French Canadians are not always capable in their own metropolis of obtaining services in their own language - in some areas less and less. For the burden of bilingualism has shifted to those least capable of bearing it. Many of the new immigrants who have been struggling with the dominant idiom of North America are in those very service industries which cater to both English and French, in the very jobs that were formerly occupied by bilingual French-Canadians who have now moved up to other urban jobs. A hotel with a French name in Montreal does not necessarily give services in French. Such anomalies are not confined to the Montreal area. This fact was impressed upon me in Sherbrooke when I bordered the Voyageur bus to return to Quebec City. Of the five safety signs in the bus (STAND BACK OF WHITE LINE, WATCH YOUR STEP, ETC.) All were exclusively in English, despite the fact that most of the passengers, or all of them, so I gathered, were French-speaking.

It seems quite evident that English pressures on French Canadians are not limited to the English-speaking provinces. This is a reality which we, as a Board, will have to take into consideration.

MAY 25, 1973

CONFIDENTIAL

Annex "A"

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Report on visit to Eastern Townships, Lennoxville and Sherbrooke, May 14 and 15, 1973

by Paul Fox

For this visit we had almost a full turnout of the Board. The only members who were not able to be present were Ms. Duckworth and Dr. Lamontagne. In addition Mr. Morrison, Col. Morency, and Mr. Cartwright accompanied us. We visited both Lennoxville and Sherbrooke and had meetings in both places. The meeting at Bishop's University in Lennoxville took place following lunch there on May 14. The Chairman made a few introductory remarks and Mr. Mackey chaired the meeting. About 25 people were present. The local residents included representatives from Bishop's University, Champlain Regional College, local High Schools and School Boards and a reporter from the Sherbrooke Record and the Manager of the Sherbrooke English Radio Station CKTS. The representative from the Galt Regional High School told us that his school has 2800 students and about 165 teachers. The reporter from the newspaper, Crosby Cotton, said that his paper "The Sherbrooke Record" covers the Eastern townships, has a circulation of 9,500, and is the only English daily newspaper off the Island of Montreal. Bishop's College School is a private co-educational school and provides elementary and secondary school education. CKTS is a private English radio station, a CBC affiliate, the only English station in Quebec off the Island, and it is owned by Telemedia. Bishop's University has about a hundred or more students and a staff of 75. 90% of its students come from Quebec and most of them from the Eastern Townships. 20% of the students are French-speaking.

In reply to a question as to whether or not services were available from the federal government in English, Mr. Haver said that they were in most cases but he had heard that it was sometimes difficult to get English services in the Agricultural Farm Bureau. Apparently this condition has continued for the last ten years. There was some difference of opinion about whether or not other services were available in English. Mr. Cotton said that the Federal Income Tax Department rarely gives help in English and he thought the same condition applied in the Department of Citizenship. He said that only one among the employees in the latter department in Sherbrooke spoke English. In reply

to a question as to where the principal offices are located, we were told that for the most part, they were in Sherbrooke. We were told that one has to wait for services in English, for example in regard to income tax. We were told that the Post Office has 160 employees and that only one is English and that many are unwilling to speak English. However, M. Thibault said that this was not the case. He said his wife is English and that neither she or he ever had any difficulty in getting services in either English or French in Sherbrooke. He said it is not difficult to get French services even in the Post Office in Lennoxville. Mr. Boushel said there was no problem in getting services in English or French in the Income Tax Division in Sherbrooke. Mr. Blais agreed. He said that he had recently had three French-speaking officers from Income Tax on a radio program and that they spoke very fluent English.

When the question was raised as to where regional offices are located, Col. Morency said that we are now attempting to get this information. Mr. Cotton said that Sherbrooke is becoming more and more the service centre for the Eastern Townships. Mr. Blais said that not one store or private office has ever failed to give his English wife services in English. Mr. Caldwell said that the Quebec Government does not regard Brome-Missisquoi as part of the Eastern Townships. People in that area are regarded as being part of the Montreal region. However, people from Megantic come to Sherbrooke for their services because there is no other alternative. Hence, Sherbrooke seems to serve the area to the east of Sherbrooke as well as the area within Sherbrooke. Professor Hickman then raised the question of whether or not these persons were suggesting that we might have two bilingual districts. Mr. Caldwell said that that would be sensible because historically, it has been one district, but now it is becoming more divided and two districts were emerging with Granby as the dividing line between them. Madame Raymond agreed. She felt that Granby, Huntingdon, Chateauguay, Shefford, Brome-Missisquoi and St -Jean were all part of the six original counties which really were connected to Montreal. The rest is actually another region. Dr. Hickman said that if this were true, our thinking would be changed somewhat because it might be that two districts would serve people better than one. Mr. Caldwell agreed that two might be more satisfactory and noted that the Quebec Government makes one administrative region of the six areas mentioned above because they are related to Montreal and that we might find it more profitable to create another district around Sherbrooke. Mr. Thibault said that Brome-Stanstead is the dividing line between the two regions. Mr. Cotton said that the

English population is concentrated between Lennoxville and the American border and that as one proceeds towards Montreal, the English population thins out. He used as an example the circulation of The Sherbrooke Record which is only 5% in Sherbrooke but 50% between Lennoxville and the border.

Mme Raymond asked what the English reaction would be if Sherbrooke was left out of the bilingual district. This seemed to create some consternation amongst the audience. Mr. Blais said: "You are taking away my radio licence". Mr. Thibault said that there would be no reaction, that the english population would be very mute. He thought the reality would not be altered Employees would stay on obviously in their jobs. If one were to require the Civil Service to hire people only to satisfy the demands of the boundary on a map then we would be barking up the wrong tree and we would upset applecarts. Mr. Taylor said that if a bilingual district is to provide services why should Sherbrooke be left out? It supplies services and a bilingual district would be meaningless if Sherbrooke were omitted. Mr. Pocock said that the reaction would depend on where the services were located. Mr. Boushel said that it is necessary to provide services to people in their own language. He believed that this was a human necessity. Mr. Pocock asked if Sherbrooke were not included would there not be a threat to the English? Dr. Mackey said that the next Board could pay attention to that issue if it arose. Mr. Black asked if Sherbrooke were excluded then would the hiring of bilingual services not be affected adversely because the bilingual services would be changed in the future as bilingual Civil Servants died off. Mr. Morrison asked what the trend was in the district of Sherbrooke. Mr. Caldwell replied that English maternal tongue people have declined around Sherbrooke from 24% to 12% in the last 10 years but that recently he discerned a change which indicated that this trend may be reversed because of American immigration. He said that the French population is now declining and that the English population may come back to its previous level. Mr. Hill asked if the provision of services in English would not encourage growth. Mr. Savoie noted that we had found in Montreal that some English as well as French did not want a bilingual district and he asked what the people in the area of Sherbrooke wanted. Mr. Boushel intervened at this point to say that he was confused. He said that clearly it would be an advantage to the minority to have bilingual services guaranteed by law and he could not see why the minority should not have such services. He asked the question "Why should any official minority not be protected?" Mr. Pocock said that the English in the Eastern Townships are paranoid. They say nothing but they are frightened. If

English services are not insured by the creation of a bilingual district in Sherbrooke there probably will not be any obvious overt reaction but beneath the surface there will be much unhapiness. He stated his view that there should be legal protection for the minority. Mr. Taylor said that if there were no bilingual district created in the area the English would not feel threatened because the whole surrounding culture in North America is English. Mr. Boushel disagreed with Mr. Taylor. He said "I am a Quebequer and a Canadian and it is essential to me to get services in English. I am entitled to them." Mr. Blais said that the people at this meeting were not representative. He said that business men from Sherbrooke should be present. He believed that they need such services because business is controlled by the English and even French businessmen need their services in English.

Dr. Savoie asked if there was now a concensus in regard to one or two bilingual districts and Sherbrooke. Mr. Caldwell said that it is my impression that the Board has decided not to create a bilingual district in Sherbrooke. Several Board members assured him that no decision had yet been made and that we were meeting with them in order to discover what the opinions of the people in the area were.

Dr. Mackey asked if relations between the French and the English were good in the area of Sherbrooke. He asked if the French population of Sherbrooke were opposed to bilingual districts would the English population be disturbed? Mr.Thibault replied that there had been excellent relations between the two groups for years because they were non-existent. There were "nine to five" business relations but cultural relations were nil. Mr. Cotton said that the bilingual policy should be positive. He felt that our meeting had been negative up to this point. He said "You give us the impression that there is to be no bilingual district in Sherbrooke." Mr.Thibault said that there was no reason to exclude Sherbrooke from a bilingual district because it was the centre of Federal Government services for the area. Father Regimbal intervened to ask "Do the English feel that they need protection?" Mr. Pocock said "Yes definitely". Father Regimbal asked what group he represented. Mr.Pocockreplied that his family had been here since 1784 and that he was distressed by the feeling that this group of people were not representative of the people of the Eastern Townships. Mr.Thibault remarked that the position of the English was not threatened by the Federal Government but by the Provincial government.

Mrs. Carrothers intervened to ask if we could meet with a more representative group of Anglophones. Mr. Pocock said that would be difficult because many of the English-speaking people in the area had lost their spirit. Mr. Caldwell thought that he could put a meeting together for us within two months if we wished to return. Mr. Savoie

raised the point again about taking a vote. Dr. Mackey called for a vote on two questions. He asked "Do you think that there should be a bilingual district in this area?" The reply was unanimously yes. He asked them "Should the district include Sherbrooke?" Again the reply was a unanimous yes.

Mr. Hill said that the English people fear the Provincial Government but that a bilingual district would help them. Mr. Morrison said that the English in Montreal did not seem to want a bilingual district, to which Mr. Hill replied"but the Eastern Townships are different". Mr. Haver suggested that we should go to visit a farm forum group because it is there that the English farmers that feel threatened will express themselves. He suggested that such a meeting in Ormstown would be a good place to meet with such a group.

In the evening we met with several groups of Francophones at the University of Sherbrooke. The groups included members of St-Jean-Baptiste Society and the Catholic School Boards. Mme Raymond presided at this meeting.

She introduced the subject of bilingual districts by explaining their nature and function. A member present asked if there were other centres than Sherbrooke in the Eastern Townships where there are "complete federal services". Col. Morency replied that it is difficult to say because it is hard to define "complete". Mme Raymond asked if the members present had found that they had received their services from the Federal Government in French. There did not seem to be any complaints on this score. Father Regimbal asked have any difficulty in getting English services. There did not seem to be any feeling that there were such difficulties. One of the gentlemen present complained that all Civil Service jobs in Sherbrooke are bilingual. Col. Morency explained the nature and function of "unité de langue française". One of the women present said that if the English did not make an effort to speak a word of French why should their rights be protected in Quebec. Dr. Savoie replied that it was difficult to treat the minorities in different provinces in different fashion. There then ensued a discussion of the French minority groups elsewhere in Canada. Mr. Monnin gave the figures and percentages. Col. Morency noted that the first Board had recommended that the whole of Quebec be a bilingual district. This proposal had been rejected in the main by public opinion in Quebec. The present Board is looking for alternatives.

Various persons present asked a number of questions about bilingual districts, such as the number of people required in a bilingual district and why there was not a bilingual district for the whole of New Brunswick. He was assured that in the latter case there likely would be a bilingual district in New Brunswick. A woman asked if Quebec declares itself unilingual French will it have an influence on other provinces. Dr. Savoie expressed the view that it would. A gentleman wondered why it was necessary to inconvenience the majority if the majority amounted to nearly 90% of the people. Dr. Mackey explained that the Official Languages Act required us to consider the establishment of a bilingual district wherever there was 10% of the minority group. A woman present said that Quebec is a bilingual district everywhere. Mr. Monnin explained that if Quebec were to be unilingual French then Manitoba, for instance, would expect to be unilingual English. Dr. Savoie asked what the reaction of Francophones in the area would be if a bilingual district were declared in Sherbrooke. A gentleman replied by saying that if Sherbrooke were declared a bilingual district there would be little impact on the French in the area but would bilingual districts have the same effect for Francophones in the rest of Canada. Father Regimbal explained the importance of bilingual districts to Francophones outside of Quebec.

One gentleman pointed out that in Quebec it is a question of giving rights to people who already have them while in the other provinces the issue for bilingual districts is to give rights to people who do not have privileges at the moment. Another gentleman said that it appeared that the Board was going to declare bilingual districts in large places in Quebec, like Montreal, and the Eastern Townships, but elsewhere only in small places such as Timmins in Ontario. Another member present raised the question of "droits acquis". Mr. Savoie explained that the bilingual district could not disappear but the boundaries could be changed in the future. Mr. Mackey asked what the reaction of the members present would be to the creation of a bilingual district in Sherbrooke. He asked if the group would consider a bilingual district to be dangerous. Two members present noded in agreement. The President of the St- Jean Baptiste Society said that a decision to create a bilingual district would be well received if people understood that it concerned only the right of the minority to have services in their own language. I thought that this remark showed the benefit of a meeting such as this one with the majority in an area. It helps to explain the function of the law that its purpose is to insure that the Federal Government offers services to the minority without necessarily taking away anything from the rights of the majority.

Mme Gauthier said that in the Federal Civil Service in Sherbrooke one can get a bilingual job if his name is

English but he cannot get the same job if his name is French. Another man intervened to say that he would challenge the creation of any bilingual district in Sherbrooke. Father Regimbal intervened to say that we are trying to solve the problem of providing services to the minority in large centres like Toronto where it is impossible to consider the establishment of a bilingual district. In reply to a question from the audience, Mme Raymond invited the members of the Board to explain the provision of bilingual services in their own provinces.

The next morning we met with a group of the faculty from the University of Sherbrooke. Mme Raymond again presided very effectively as usual. There were about fifteen visitors present in addition to the ten or eleven representatives of the Board.

The faculty displayed considerable interest in whether or not other places in Canada were to have bilingual districts, in particular large urban centres like Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Another member noted that the ten percentage figure might be satisfactory for administrative purposes but it was not a good figure for practical reasons. He pointed to the example of Windsor, Ontario. Another person raised the question if the Quebec government declares French the official language of Quebec will it not conflict with the Federal Government's notion of bilingual districts? He was assured that it would not necessarily conflict.

One of the members present read from the memoire which he had prepared. The memoire noted that the English are served well in their own language but the French are not. It noted also that the figure of 10% was not very sensible. He felt that the Federal Government's bilingual policies were not very satisfactory. He believed that if Quebec were to be a bilingual district then Ontario as well as New Brunswick ought to be a bilingual district. Another gentleman took up the point of ten per cent by arguing that it really did not provide services to Francophones in the rest of Canada since it overlooked the very large centres of population like Toronto and Vancouver. Prof. Laporte said that the application of bilingual districts to Quebec would give a stamp of approval to the existing situation in Federal services in Quebec and also reverse the trend to unilingualism in Quebec. He believed that the English are beginning to accommodate to French in Quebec and that bilingual districts may halt that development. He felt that there was a definite trend outside of Montreal for the English to accommodate to the French. He also felt that it was necessary to distinguish clearly between Montreal and the rest of Quebec. Prof. Laporte was convinced that it was necessary to make Quebec unilingual. Dr. Savoie said that it was necessary to distinguish between Quebec's

linguistic policies and Ottawa's linguistic policies. Another member of the faculty intervened to say that it was rediculous to talk of putting French and English on the same footing. The Francophones and the French language are threatened in Canada while the English language and Anglophones are not threatened. Prof. Laporte noted that Dr. Savoie's argument assumed that Canada was one nation when in effect in his view it was two nations. Another member of the faculty said that the English in Quebec are very well treated. The basic problem, he thought, was the question of the Francophones outside of Quebec. Father Regimbal took up his point and said that we understood it very well but that because Quebec in effect is a bilingual district now that bilingual districts are very important to the Francophones living outside of Quebec. The faculty member replied that bilingual districts outside of Quebec will not preserve French culture. I believe that it was Prof. Larochelle who said that the English are not threatened, far from it, they are not even prepared to integrate with the French. If English services are to be provided and guaranteed bilingual districts in Quebec, the situation will only be aggravated. The next speaker agreed with Prof. Larochelle and said that there was no need for bilingual districts in Quebec. Prof. Laporte again intervened to say that if bilingual districts were once established and remained they would provide a base upon which the English could continue to grow in Quebec and the whole of Quebec would eventually become Anglicized and therefore one big bilingual district.

Father Regimbal said that he does not accept the two nations theory. He noted that one fifth of the F.M.T. are outside of Quebec. If there is to be no bilingual district in Quebec, he said it would be very difficult for the French outside of Quebec to have bilingual districts. Another member of the faculty intervened to say that bilingual districts might appear to be advantageous for the English in Quebec but he could not see that they were valuable for the French in Quebec despite their utility for Francophones outside of Quebec. This view was supported by the next speaker who said that he could not accept bilingual districts for Quebec because there was no sense in destroying Quebec to save the Francophones outside of Quebec.

Dr.de Margerie, who was originally from Saskatchewan and who has lived in many parts of Canada, said that French-Canadians are continually torn apart by arguments such as the ones we have been having today. He noted that bilingual districts are an attempt to establish justice throughout Canada but that he had been forced to come to Quebec to live in order to be assured of raising his family as French-

speaking persons. He said "We are threatened in Quebec." He was not frightened by bilingual districts but he was frightened by the census figures, in particular the Montreal figures which indicated that Montreal can become English by the end of the century. He felt that if bilingual districts could assure the survival of Francophony throughout Canada he would not oppose them but he was not assured on this score.

Shortly after noon we met the Mayor of Sherbrooke, M. Marc Bureau, in his office. Mme Raymond presided at this meeting. We commenced by showing the Mayor the map of the area and asking for his advice and the contribution of his knowledge.

He assured us that most Federal Government services for the district are provided in Sherbrooke. There is apparently no other important administrative centre in the Eastern Townships. In reply to a question from Mr. Savoie as to what the reaction would be in Sherbrooke to the proposal of a bilingual district, the Mayor said that he did not foresee any great reaction to such a suggestion among the people in Sherbrooke. The relations between French and English in Sherbrooke are satisfactory. The English are dispersed more now than they have been before. There has not been greater assimilation of the English recently than there was previously. He did not think that the newspapers in the area have too much influence on public opinion.

Mme Raymond took up the point of French-English relations and asked if they were increasing. M. Bureau said that they were increasing amongst the business groups and the professional and educated classes but that there was not much exchange among the members of the two groups in the working class.

Mr. Morrison asked if the English in Sherbrooke speak French now. The Mayor replied that more spoke French now than previously and that although many English-speaking persons are served in stores in English they now tend to reply to the clerks in French. Mr. Morrison asked if the English are making a bigger effort to speak French and the Mayor's reply was in the affirmative.

The Mayor explained that the City Council had no English-speaking aldermen at the present moment but while the language of the Council is French the city provides services in both languages. All the employees who are in contact with the public are bilingual.

Father Regimbal raised the question that the point had been made to us that the French were not favoured in the Federal Civil Service. The Mayor replied that the French may be disadvantaged but not because of prejudice rather because they lacked the skills and the knowledge necessary for the jobs. Mr. Morrison asked if the language of work in the Federal Civil Service was French or English. The Mayor replied that both languages were used. The Chairman asked if the English-speaking people in the area felt threatened. The Mayor replied that they did feel threatened, that they feel the need for concentration, for consolidation, for protection, and for assurance because of the language policy of the Government of Quebec. Mme Raymond asked if there will be a reorganization of the municipalities in the area soon. The Mayor answered that everything was quiet at the moment but that there might be changes after the forthcoming provincial election expected in 1974. He said that in any event the percentages of the two linguistic groups in the Sherbrooke area would not change significantly even if there were reorganization and other areas adjoining Sherbrooke were added to the present city's boundaries.

The Mayor was then asked about the point that had been raised in the previous meeting about their really being two areas in the Eastern Townships, an area that was the hinterland of Montreal and another area that was the hinterland of Sherbrooke. He agreed that there really two areas in the Eastern Townships and that Granby was probably the limit of the area that felt its attachment was to Montreal. He believed the people west of Granby would tend to go to Montreal for their services. The people east of Granby would go to Sherbrooke for their services. In response to a question about Mégantic he said that Mégantic seemed to be completely isolated from everywhere else, it was considered the end of the world for everybody. It did not seem to be related to Montreal or Sherbrooke or Quebec City. The people identified with Beauce.

CONFIDENTIAL

ANNEX "B"

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

My impressions of our meeting in Sherbrooke and Montreal in May 1973

by W. F. Mackey

The main impression which remained with me after our meeting with the Anglophone groups in both Sherbrooke and Montreal, was the indifference of these groups to the creation of bilingual districts. I did not see any evidence of vocal Anglophone minorities intent on using bilingual districts to preserve their language, I have not yet seen any counterpart to the Francophone minorities in other parts of Canada who are keenly conscious of their cultural heritage and wish to preserve it. Indeed, the representatives of some of the Anglophone groups in Montreal were firmly opposed to the creation of bilingual districts in that city. They felt that the creation of bilingual districts in Montreal would arouse French Canadian enmity against the English. One Anglophone Catholic leader went so far as to state that if Westmount were proclaimed a bilingual district, there would be a violent reaction.

Some of the Anglophone representatives felt that it would not be to their advantage of being identified as members of English-speaking communities with special juridical language rights.

No one seemed to feel the need for the creation of such districts, since there has never been any difficulty in getting services in English in Quebec.

Others felt that there was a genuine desire on the part of the Anglophone population of Quebec to learn French and to become individually bilingual. It was felt that every Anglophone Quebecer should be able to function in French. One representative expressed pride in fact that the French presence in Quebec and in Canada as a whole was the only cultural factor of any importance which distinguished Canadians from Americans.

The dissatisfaction of the Anglophone representatives seemed to be addressed to the school system which did not succeed in making them bilingual in the first place. They

expressed the extreme difficulty which adults experienced in trying to master another language and were disappointed that the schools were not doing more for the bilingualism of their children.

As for the future, the Anglophone group in Lennoxville-Sherbrooke did express a certain amount of anxiety, especially from the rural population who, although they were not vocal, seemed to fear the rising dominance of the French majority in the province. They seemed to favour the inclusion of their area into a bilingual district.

Even if one were to favour the automatic creation of bilingual districts in Quebec in areas where at least 10% of the population were of English mother tongue, one was left with the impression that the creation of such districts in Quebec would be considered pre-mature by the Anglophone population of the English-speaking areas.

Curiously enough, the same indifference and opposition to the creation of bilingual districts in Quebec was heard from the representatives of various Francophone groups. Some of the arguments were the same and some were different.

It would be useful to make a distinction between how the Francophone population regard these districts as affecting the Anglophone population and how they regard them as related to the attitudes of the Francophone population. The Francophone community leaders seem to feel that the creation of bilingual districts would impede the bilingualisation of the Anglophone minority, and would enlarge the Anglophone ghettos, encouraging, especially in the Montreal area, the migration of English speakers to English-speaking areas. They felt that in the past the English-speaking population did not feel themselves as Quebequers and tended to look toward Ottawa rather than toward Quebec. The creation of bilingual districts would only reinforce this Ottawa orientation of the Anglophone minority in Quebec.

As it affects the Francophone population of Quebec, it was felt that the creation of bilingual districts before the establishment of provincial language policy would sow needless confusion in the minds of the people. One of the community leaders stated that such a move would have grave consequences on the population of Quebec and that the majority of the Francophone population of Quebec would register proforma opposition. Some went so far as to say that the Federal Government had no business creating any sort of Federal districts within the province. It was felt that the Federal Government is incapable of assuring the survival of French in North America.

As for the fate of French-speaking minorities in other provinces, the Francophone community leaders seemed to show either pessimism or indifference. Some of them are willing to put all minorities outside Quebec in the same category, refusing to make a distinction between official French-speaking minorities and the others. Within Quebec, however, there was intense concern that the other minorities were being assimilated by the English-speaking group rather than by the French-speaking majority thus increasing the power and prestige of English in Quebec. It was felt that these minorities, even before coming to Canada, considered this country as part of the English-speaking world and see no reason why they should hamper their mobility in North America by learning French rather than English.

English is such a dominant language in the Montreal region, it was pointed out, that even Francophones when travelling outside their immediate community will tend to speak English to other Francophones. Past attempts at creating bilingual committees have ended up as unilingual English-speaking committees. An example was given of a committee of 20; because three of these were English-speaking, the working language became exclusively English.

Whereas Anglophones find no difficulty in getting services in English in Quebec, Francophones, especially in Montreal, have difficulty obtaining services in French. French Canadians are not always capable in their own metropolis of obtaining services in their own language - in some areas less and less. For the burden of bilingualism has shifted to those least capable of bearing it. Many of the new immigrants who have been struggling with the dominant idiom of North America are in those very service industries which cater to both English and French, in the very jobs that were formerly occupied by bilingual French-Canadians who have now moved up to other urban jobs. A hotel with a French name in Montreal does not necessarily give services in French. Such anomalies are not confined to the Montreal area. This fact was impressed upon me in Sherbrooke when I bordered the Voyageur bus to return to Quebec City. Of the five safety signs in the bus (STAND BACK OF WHITE LINE, WATCH YOUR STEP, ETC.) All were exclusively in English, despite the fact that most of the passengers, or all of them, so I gathered, were French-speaking.

It seems quite evident that English pressures on French Canadians are not limited to the English-speaking provinces. This is a reality which we, as a Board, will have to take into consideration.

MAY 25, 1973

Annex "C"

CONFIDENTIAL

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Report on the visit to Sherbrooke
on the 13th and 14th May,
1973

by
Jane Carrothers

This is rather a belated report of residual impressions gained during the Board's visit to Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, Quebec. At Bishop's University in Lennoxville, the group whom we met consisted in large parts of anglophones who were not "native" to the region, although they represented important anglophone institutions. Some of them felt that no action need be taken to saveguard English language rights in the region while others desired every protection for these rights should be afforded by the creation of a bilingual district. One student, Russell Pocock, member of a family which had settled there during the 1790's felt strongly that the real old-timers were not represented and when asked how they could be reached, expressed the opinion that as a group they were inarticulate. He said he was sure that if a way could be found to approach the descendants of the original anglophone settlers, the Board would discover that there was a need for protection of their language rights. He went on to say that he and others were forming a group to initiate some kind of social action - perhaps similar to "animateurs sociaux" - and he offered to send us the results of their efforts in about two months' time. There were things to be done amongst the original Loyalist settlers.

During a discussion I had with Dennis Healey, President of Bishop's University, I asked what connections there were between his University and the University of Sherbrooke. He replied rather cryptically that Bishop's knew that Sherbrooke was there but doubted if the reverse was true.

In the evening, the Board met with representatives of the St-Jean-Baptiste Society and the Catholic School Board of Sherbrooke at the University of Sherbrooke. The great majority of the former were against any further intrusion of the English language into the region. The Gendron report was quoted and strong statements were made in favour of a unilingual Quebec for the reasons which we well know.

For me, an unusual feature of this meeting was that one of the members of the Société St-Jean-Baptiste asked about the attitudes and reactions the Board had encountered in other parts of the country. To my recollection, of all the meetings I have attended, such a show of interest has not been in evidence before. Whether for good or ill, I felt the truth should out so I told the group that in Alberta, most people took little interest in the Act, but some people including members of other minority groups did not accept it at all. If there has been more time I might perhaps have phrased my remarks more tactfully? The newly elected President of the Société St-Jean-Baptiste was the only person present who accepted the concept of a federal bilingual district for the area. His support provoked noisy dissent from much of the group.

Tuesday morning, we had a lively and provocative session with the Faculty Members at the University of Sherbrooke which has been well reported by other members particularly the Chairman. We expect academics to be articulate and to express strong opinions. It is difficult for me to understand fully the indifference of some Quebecers to the fate of the francophones outside their province.

I note that our visit to Mayor Bureau of Sherbrooke was satisfactory to some members, but appeared as window dressing to others. What would be the point of a bilingual district which did not include the city of Sherbrooke.

CONFIDENTIAL

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes on meetings held in Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond Counties in Nova Scotia

May 16 to 18, 1973

These introductory notes are but a summary of the dates, places and persons met as well as highlights of the consultations held. More detailed and comprehensive personal comments by the participating members may be found in annex.

On this visit, the Board's delegation comprised:

E. Duckworth	A. Savoie
A. Monnin	R. Morency, Ass. Sec. Gen.

Wednesday, May 16, 1973

ANTIGONISH

The first meeting, arranged by Mr. Fred Doucet, was held in the Executive Suite of the Antigonisher Hotel, Antigonish, at 11.30 hours.

Attending from the area:

Fred Doucet:	St. François Xavier University and organizer
Léo Doiron:	French professor, St. François Xavier University
Hugh Gillis:	Surintendant des écoles
Dr. Remi Chiasson:	Surintendant des écoles du comté d'Antigonish
Murvin McInnis:	Inspecteur des écoles Warden du comté
Dr. L.P. Chiasson:	Professeur de biologie
Prof. G.B. Brunelle:	Professeur associé d'anglais
Dr. Cecil MacLean:	Professor of French

Miss Duckworth chaired this meeting and outlined for those present the concept of a bilingual district, its effects on the local population and the advantages, the provision of the Official Languages Act and finally, the statistics pertaining to the three counties of Antigonish, Inverness and Richmond.

Mr. Savoie gave the reasons which had moved the First Board to recommend the area as part of a bilingual district.

From the discussion that followed, it would appear that the recommendations of the First Board did not arouse the local population in any way and no one expected a greater reaction this time around.

The highest concentration of French speakers in Antigonish is in the area of Ponquet-Tracadie and they are reported as a viable and tenacious group.

Except for the fear expressed as regards the jobs of public servants in the area, if required to be bilingual, this group voiced no opposition to being included in a bilingual district with the counties of Richmond and Inverness. In fact, they felt the presence of the University in Antigonish made the proposal quite logical and acceptable.

The schools' representatives added that if the county was included, it would be an added incentive to the School Boards to provide more adequately for second language training.

ARICHAT, NOVA SCOTIA

The second meeting of this visit was arranged by Mr. Paul Comeau, Animateur de la Fédération des Acadiens, and took place at 19:30 hours at the Court House of Arichat, N.S.

Present from the area:

Marie Alfreda Tambon	Retirée D'Escousse, N.E.
Thérèse Skinner	Ménagère Paulamon, N.E.
Gaëtane Lévesque	Professeur, Louisdale, N.E.
Thérèse Marchand	Professeur Louisdale, N.E.
Clara Mai Samson	Professeur, Petit De Grat, N.E.

Soeur Rose Hélène Chiasson	Professeur Louisdale, N.E.
Soeur Carmen Comeau	Professeur L'Ardoise, N.E.
Wilfred Samson	Professeur Arichat, N.E.
Clarence Poirier	Professeur (technique) D'Escousse, N.E.
Tobie Joseph Daccardac	Professeur, I.M.D.H., Arichat, N.E.
Georges A. Soursice	Businessman, Petit de Grat, N.E.
J. Gabriel Leblanc	Professeur, Petit de Grat, N.E.
Pierre LeGendre	Surintendant Arichat, N.E.
Félix Marchand	Conseiller, Louisdale, N.E.
Paul Comeau	Animateur Fédération des Acadiens, Petit de Grat, N.E.
Yvon Samson	Etudiant, Petit de Grat, N.E.

Following the usual explanations by Miss Duckworth on the work and purpose of the Board, the Official Languages Act and the Statistics on the mother tongue of the population of the three counties of Antigonish, Richmond and Inverness the participants were invited to ask pertinent questions and express their view on the creation of a bilingual district in the general area previously described.

Mr. Savoie also emphasized certain aspects of the Act and reviewed the recommendation of the First Board.

Some doubts were expressed on the accuracy of the statistics available on the area and felt that possibly, to ensure employment, many French speakers may have answered the Census return as being anglophones.

There are some federal services available in French in the region and this is an improvement since the new government, but usually, the population is now insufficiently secure to demand the services in French. French radio and T.V. is available in the area.

It also appears the provincial government has met some of the local needs for education in French.

The most striking comment made was that the local population considered the bilingual district already in existence since the recommendation of the First Board had been made. Also, if not already declared a bilingual district, with a 40.5% French minority in Richmond where only 10% is required why bother to consult the population further. The situation should be obvious.

THURSDAY, May 17, 1973

PORT HAWKESBURY, NOVA SCOTIA

The third meeting of this visit took place at the Canso Regional Vocational School at 10.00 hrs, May 17, 1973.

Present from the area:

George G. Lent:	Inspector of Schools, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
Don Beaton:	Architectural Programer Port Hawkesbury, N.S.
John MacEachern:	Principal, Canso Reg. Voc. School, Box 2000, Port Hawkesbury, N.S.

The persons met in Port Hawkesbury were English-speakers involved in education and as such, represent the majority rather than the language minority group. They did not pretend to be the representatives of the local population but were nevertheless fairly well-informed and not opposed to the idea of a bilingual district, as explained by Miss Duckworth. Mr. Savoie followed the presentation by replying to some questions concerning the meaning or objectives of the bilingual districts and these seemed to reassure the group on the effects the bilingual district would have on the population and particularly on the federal public servants.

The Regional Vocational High School in Port Hawkesbury serves Antigonish, Richmond, Inverness and Guysborough and it is stated that other regional services are likely to locate in Port Hawkesbury to serve both sides of the Strait.

PORT HOOD, NOVA SCOTIA

The next meeting was held at the Court House of Port Hood, Nova Scotia, in the afternoon.

Present from the area:

J.R. Au Coin	Superintendent of Schools, Port Hood, N.S.
H.A. MacMaster	Municipal School Board Chairman, Inverness County, Judique, N.S.
A. Doyle	Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Mabou, N.S.

Miss Duckworth explained the purpose of the meeting, the Board's mandate and the Official Languages Act and was followed by Judge Monnin and Mr. Savoie reviewing regional statistics.

The Board Members were told that federal services are obtained partly in Port Hawkesbury but more so in Inverness. The recommendation of the First Board created no reaction on the part of the local population.

As a practical approach, Mr. Au Coin felt that there was an advantage to the whole county being included in the bilingual district in case money became available eventually for the teaching of the second language.

CHETICAMP, NOVA SCOTIA

In Chéticamp, the Board members met with Mr. John Archie MacKenzie, one of the MLAs for Inverness, and discussed the general situation. Mr. MacKenzie is a young school teacher and a liberal member of the Legislative Assembly. He also was under the impression that the three counties had been declared a bilingual district following the First Board's recommendation.

Although he did not plan to nor could attend the meeting that evening in Chéticamp with the minority group, he was interested to know the views that would be expressed and warned the members about Mr. Vincent Bourgeois, the animateur of the Fédération acadienne in Inverness, whom he considered not only militant, but also undiplomatic in his approach. He said there

had never been any trouble between the English and the French groups in the area and he feared that Mr. Bourgeois might want to do too much too fast.

The last meeting took place at the High School in Cheticamp at 2000 hours.

Present from the area:

Lucie Mae Le Fort	Institutrice, Margaree, Comté Inverness
Marie Anne Leblanc	Mère de famille Margaree, Comté Inverness, Cap Breton
Vincent Bourgeois	Animateur Socio-Culturel, Fédération des Acadiens, C.P. 286, Cheticamp, N.E.
Pauline Cormier	Institutrice; Directrice de la Fédération Acadienne de la Nouvelle Ecosse St-Joseph du Moine, Comté Inverness, N.E.
Simon Pierre Le Fort	Agent d'assurance, Margaree, comté Inverness, N.E.
Patrice J. Camus	Président de la Commission Scolaire de Margaree Forks, Pêcheur, Margaree, N.E.
Lionel Deveau	Professeur, Ecole N.D.A. C.P. 71, Cheticamp, N.E.
Napoléon Chiasson	Sous-directeur, Ecole N.D.A. C.P. 204, Cheticamp, N.E.
Conrad Leblanc	Travailleur social; Family Services of Eastern Nova Scotia C.P. 195, Cheticamp, N.E.

At this last meeting, Miss Duckworth again reviewed for those present the work of the Board, the Official Languages Act and the statistics relating to Inverness Port Hawkesbury Cheticamp and the three counties. The members were told that many of the federal services are dispensed through Halifax but the great majority through Sidney (22 departments). Those federal services available in Cheticamp and Port Hawkesbury can usually be obtained in French, but, to use the expression of Mr. Conrad Leblanc,"Les fonctionnaires sont bilingues des oreilles, mais non de la langue"!

It was said also that a fair number of the Cheticamp area population is unilingual French, especially among the illiterates.

There was no reaction to the recommendation of the First Board and, with such a high percentage of French speakers in the area, none was expected on the same recommendation being renewed.

Again, in Cheticamp, the people met felt that the figures for French mother tongue appeared low and possibly, the respondents to the census questionnaires may have answered incorrectly.

Ottawa,
June 4, 1973

Roland Morency,
Associate Secretary General

ANNEX "A"

CONFIDENTIAL

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD

Notes on a visit to Antigonish and Cape Breton

May 16 and 17, 1973

by Eleanor Duckworth

I don't seem to be making any headway at all in figuring out what we are supposed to be doing in these visits. I think these two days were perfunctory. If I remember rightly, however, this was an area that might not have been visited by this Board, except that I felt I wanted to. If that is right, then indeed these visits were perfunctory, and it was my own doing.

The one major question mark in this region is the County of Antigonish, with about 7.6% French mother tongue. It seems to me most likely that the inclusion or exclusion of this county will depend upon general principles that we decide on for the country as a whole. We do get another thousand French-speakers by including it; but most of the County is solidly English. The group we saw in Antigonish was largely a French-speaking representation from the university. In addition, there were a couple of English-speaking school authorities. The mayor of the town and the Warden of the County were unable to come, and the MLA, who is a Cabinet Minister, was in Halifax. The two English-speakers seemed quite happy with the thought of being in a bilingual district. But there was not much chance for them to voice a different point of view. My general feeling, based in part on the lack of reaction to the report of the first Board, is that the English-speakers of Antigonish County probably won't even notice. And I am not too sure that the French-speakers will comment either. We drove through the major French pockets, and there was only one public sign in French - the church in Pomquet is called Sainte-Croix. On the other hand, we were told that people in Pomquet have held on firmly and successfully to their French. I must say that I have not been aware of them, except in the statistics.

On Cape Breton, the story was clear that Cape Breton is sufficient onto itself, and does not have many contacts with Antigonish. Nobody goes to Antigonish for any Federal services, as far as we could ascertain. They go to Port Hawkesbury (which is within the proposed district), Sydney (which is on Cape Breton but outside the proposed district) or Halifax. They laughed indulgently at Antigonish's claim to be the cultural focus for Cape Breton. One person in Richmond did say that he thought that it would be a good idea to include the French-speakers of Antigonish

County with those of Cape Breton. Others did not seem to mind whether Antigonish was included, that nobody seemed to think it was important for the French-speakers in Cape Breton to have Antigonish included as part of the district. It may be of interest to note that there is a regional vocational high school located in Port Hawkesbury, and serving Inverness, Richmond, Guysborough, and Antigonish - that is, Antigonishers go to Cape Breton for this service. There is movement afoot for other regional services to be offered in Port Hawkesbury, and to serve both sides of the strait.

In both Arichat and Chéticamp we met with groups of French-speakers, convened by the Animateur of the Fédération acadienne. I expect that the people they convened were people with the strongest feelings on the language issue. The meetings were not very surprising. All the classic points were brought up. One man in Arichat asked us why we had bothered to come. He did not ask this with ill humour, but he pointed out that with a 40% population and with one visit already having been made it was hard to see what we could gain from another visit. In Chéticamp they seemed to think the figures for French mother tongue were low. In both places, people questioned whether respondence answered the question correctly. In Chéticamp, we were told that there were some unilingual people still around. We did not ask this question in Richmond. Since the first report, Chéticamp seems to have acquired better federal services in French. Richmond did not make this comment.

In Port Hawkesbury and Port Hood we met with small groups - three in each place. In Port Hawkesbury, all were English-speakers. In Port Hood, two were English-speakers. Neither area has any French population. All of these people were accommodating. The Superintendent of Schools for the County of Inverness thought it was important that the whole county be included - mainly to simplify his life, if money for language education became available to bilingual districts.

On the other hand, somebody in Chéticamp made it clear that he thought it was important that the northern subdivision of Inverness be recognized to be <u>the</u> bilingual area in the county. That is, even if the two counties are taken together as a single bilingual district (or the three counties, as the case may be) it would be important that special priority in services and funds, if any, be given to the really bilingual parts. This touches on the general problem that I still think exists for us - that of having to define the real bilingual districts within the bilingual districts.

We had a brief meeting with John Archy MacKenzie, one of the MLAs from Inverness. He is a Liberal, but not a Cabinet Minister. He is a young school teacher. He thought

the bilingual district had already been declared. He said he thought Vincent Bourgeois, the Fédération acadienne animator in Inverness, was going about things too fast. He said there had never been any trouble between the English and the French, and he was afraid this animator might lead to some hard feelings.

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

	QUEBEC	TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV	GASPE-EST	41,333	41,730	6,424	6,150	34,754	35,470	155	110	15.5	14.7	84.1	85.0	0.4	0.3	+ 397	+1.0	- 274	-4.3	+ 716	+2.1	- 45	-29.0
Cité	Gaspé	15,613	17,210	3,363	3,810	11,576	13,320	74	80	25.4	22.1	74.1	77.4	0.5	0.5	+ 1,597	+10.2	- 153	-3.9	+ 1,744	+15.1	+ 6	+8.1
Cité	Perce	6,667	5,620	1,573	1,365	5,052	4,245	42	10	23.6	24.3	75.8	75.5	0.6	0.2	- 1,047	-15.7	- 208	-13.2	- 807	-16.0	- 32	-76.2
	TOTAL	22,280	22,830	5,526	5,175	16,628	17,565	116	90	24.8	22.7	74.6	76.9	0.6	0.4	+ 550	+2.5	- 361	-6.5	+ 937	+5.6	- 26	-22.4
SUB	Pabos-Mills	1,341	1,620	258	315	1,079	1,305	4	-	19.2	19.4	80.5	80.6	0.3	-	+ 279	+20.8	+ 57	+22.1	+ 226	+20.9	- 4	-100.0
T/V	Chandler	3,406	3,845	369	435	3,015	3,395	22	15	10.8	11.3	88.5	88.3	0.7	0.4	+ 439	+12.9	+ 66	+17.9	+ 380	+12.6	- 7	-31.8
	TOTAL	4,747	5,465	627	750	4,094	4,700	26	15	13.2	13.7	86.2	86.0	0.5	0.3	+ 718	+15.1	+ 123	+19.6	+ 606	+14.8	- 11	-42.3

Gaspé-Est

		T.	E.	F.	O/A
	Gaspé, cité				
(61)	Baie-de-Gaspé-Nord	563	278	280	5
(61)	Baie-de-Gaspé-Sud	1,049	743	305	1
(61)	Douglas	991	852	119	20
(61)	Grande-Grêve	830	285	541	4
(61)	Haldimand	637	409	226	2
(61)	L'Anse-aux-Griffons	1,197	11	1,180	6
(61)	Rivière-au-Renard	2,857	12	2,844	1
(61)	St-Alban	911	12	898	1
(61)	St-Maurice	2,134	17	2,112	5
(61)	Sydenham-sud	944	206	738	-
(61)	York	897	612	285	-
(61)	Gaspé, T/V	2,603	526	2,048	29
		15,613	3,963	11,576	74

	Percé, cité				
(61)	Barachois	779	603	175	1
(61)	Bridgeville	1,015	103	907	5
(61)	Cap-d'Espoir	1,986	97	1,888	1
(61)	Percé	1,723	249	1,452	22
(61)	St-Pierre	1,164	521	630	13
		6,667	1,573	5,052	42

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

(2) QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Div.	BONAVENTURE	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,135	35,857	34,505	1,012	1,060	14.2	14.7	83.9	82.7	2.3	2.5	- 1,262	-2.9	+ 42	+0.7	- 1,352	-3.8	+ 48	+4.7
Sub.	Paspébiac	840	7[illegible]	[illegible]	410	[illegible]	[illegible]	2	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	- 124	-14.8	- 4[illegible]	-10.[illegible]	- 7[illegible]	-1[illegible].4	- 2	-100.[illegible]
Sub.	Pointe-à-la-Croix	1,[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]	1,1[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	21.[illegible]	7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1[illegible]	+[illegible]	+ 17[illegible]	+151.3	- 10[illegible]	-1[illegible].4	- 3	-100.[illegible]
Sub.	Ristigouche, Partie Sud-est	17	14[illegible]	124	110	35	46	1	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	- [illegible]	-1[illegible].7	- [illegible]	-[illegible]	+ 11	+[illegible]	- 1	-100
Sub.	St. Laurent-de-Matapédia	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	- [illegible]	-1.[illegible]	- 14	-[illegible].1	+ [illegible]	+1.7	- [illegible]	-100.[illegible]
	TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,338	1,2[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	- [illegible]	-1.1	- 7[illegible]	-[illegible].9	+ [illegible]	+[illegible]	- [illegible]	-[illegible]
Sub.	Grande-Cascapédia	[illegible]	[illegible]	353	340	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	- [illegible]	-[illegible]	- 1[illegible]	-[illegible].7	- [illegible]	-[illegible].1	-	
Sub.	St-Jules	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	269	[illegible]	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	- [illegible]	-[illegible].1	- [illegible]	-11.[illegible]	- [illegible]	-[illegible].9	-	
T/V	New-Richmond	[illegible]	3,9[illegible]	777	1,090	[illegible]	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1,[illegible]	+[illegible]	+ 28[illegible]	+[illegible]	+ 1,040	+97.3	- [illegible]	-[illegible]
	TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,428	1,[illegible]	2,130	[illegible]	20	[illegible]	[illegible]	34.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1,208	+33.7	+ [illegible]	+1[illegible].6	+ 97[illegible]	+45.6	- [illegible]	-[illegible]
Sub.	New Carlisle	1,7[illegible]	1,8[illegible]	1,144	1,205	626	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 75	+[illegible]	+ [illegible]	+[illegible].4	14	+2.[illegible]	-	
Sub.	Hope Town	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	- 121	-[illegible]	- [illegible]	-[illegible].7	- [illegible]	-[illegible]	- [illegible]	-[illegible]

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

③ QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	(Bonaventure)																						
Sub.	Port-Daniel, Partie Ouest	1,227	1,145	11	15	1,215	1,130	1	-	0.9	45.0	99.0	55.5	0.1	-	- 82	-6.7	+ 504	-	- 580	-47.7	- 1	-100.0
Sub.	Shigawake	550	492	270	257	279	235	1	-	51.1	54.9	48.7	46.7	0.2	-	- 90	-16.4	- 31	-11.0	- 58	-21.6	- 1	-100.0
	TOTAL	1,777	1,605	282	272	1,493	1,365	2	-	16.4	47.7	83.8	52.0	0.1	-	- 172	-9.7	+ 473	-	- 128	-8.6	- 2	-100.0

Bonaventure

Mann, Sub. (1961) = Pointe-à-La-Croix, Sub, (1971)

New Richmond, Sub. (1961) = New Richmond, T/V (1971)

QUEBEC	TOTAL	NUMBER - NOMBRE			PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE		
		English Anglais	French Français	Other Autres	English Anglais	French Français	Other Autres
Combination							
DIV. BONAVENTURE (1971)	41,700	6,135	34,505	1,060	14.7	82.7	2.5
SUB. Port Daniel, Partie ouest	1,145	515	635	-	45.0	55.0	-
SUB. Shigawake	460	250	210	-	54.3	45.7	-
SUB. St-Godefroy	795	15	785	-	1.9	98.7	-
SUB. Hope Town	365	155	210	-	42.5	57.5	-
SUB. Hope	1,210	110	1,100	-	9.1	90.9	-
SUB. Paspébiac	2,950	50	2,905	-	1.7	98.5	-
SUB. Paspébiac-ouest	715	65	645	5	9.1	90.2	0.7
SUB. New Carlisle	1,855	1,205	640	10	65.0	34.5	0.5
TOTAL	9,495	2,365	7,130	15	24.9	75.1	0.2

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

④ QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Div.	CHICOUTIMI	157,196	163,350	4,693	4,795	151,556	157,885	947	670	3.0	2.9	96.4	96.7	0.6	0.4	+ 6,154	+ 3.9	+ 102	+ 2.2	+ 6,329	+ 4.2	- 277	- 29.3
Sub.	Bagotville	2,947	3,420	1,169	1,075	1,719	2,325	59	20	39.7	31.4	58.3	68.0	2.0	0.6	+ 473	+ 16.1	- 94	- 8.0	+ 606	+ 35.2	- 39	- 66.1

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

(5) QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Div.	PORTNEUF	50,711	51,540	1,853	2,360	48,621	48,975	237	205	3.7	4.6	95.9	95.0	0.4	0.4	+ 829	+1.6	+ 507	+27.4	+ 354	+0.7	- 32	-13.5
Sub.	Shannon	2,878	2,155	1,173	1,035	2,628	2,040	77	80	30.2	39.4	67.8	58.7	2.0	1.9	- 277	-7.1	+ 462	+39.4	- 188	-7.2	+ 3	+3.9
	Sub.	5,703	4,000	1,129	1,590	2,498	2,330	76	80	30.5	39.8	67.5	58.2	2.0	2.0								
1	Fossambault-sur-le-Lac	175	155	44	45	130	110	1	-	25.1	29.0	74.3	71.0	0.6	-								
DIV.	QUEBEC (military base)	331,307	423,140	14,243	16,005	314,138	403,380	2,926	3,775	4.3	3.8	94.8	95.3	0.9	0.9	+ 91,833	+27.7	+ 1,762	+12.4	+ 89,242	+28.4	+ 849	+29.0
Sub.	St-Gabriel-de-Valcartier	1,924	1,805	562	680	1,348	1,115	14	30	29.2	37.3	70.1	61.1	0.7	1.6	- 99	-5.1	+ 118	+21.0	- 233	-17.3	+ 16	+114.3
Sub.	St-Gabriel-ouest	202	125	154	75	44	50	4	-	76.2	60.0	21.8	40.0	2.0	-	- 77	-38.1	- 79	-51.3	+ 6	+13.6	- 4	-100.0
Sub.	Stoneham & Tewkesbury	1,208	1,690	238	200	969	1,490	1	-	19.7	11.8	80.2	88.2	0.1	-	+ 482	+39.9	- 38	-16.0	+ 521	+53.8	- 1	-100.0
T/V	Val-St-Michel	1,290	2,050	73	230	1,213	1,805	4	15	5.7	11.2	94.0	88.0	0.3	0.7	+ 760	+59.9	+ 157		+ 592	+48.8	+ 11	
	TOTAL	4,624	5,690	1,027	1,185	3,574	4,460	23	45	22.2	20.8	77.3	78.4	0.5	0.8	+ 1,066	+23.1	+ 158	+15.4	+ 886	+24.8	+ 22	+95.7
Cité City	SILLERY	14,100	13,035	2,240	1,500	11,720	12,255	140	180	15.9	10.8	83.1	87.4	1.0	1.3	- 174	-1.2	- 740	-33.0	+ 535	+4.6	+ 31	+20.8

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

6 QUEBEC	TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
			ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
COMBINAISON																						
PORTNEUF																						
Shannon																						
QUEBEC																						
St-Gabriel-de-Valcartier	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]	+ 15.8	+ [illegible]	+ 18.[illegible]	+ 668	+ 11.3	+ [illegible]	+ 25.0
St-Gabriel-ouest																						
Stoneham & Tewkesbury																						
Val-St-Michel																						

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

7 QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV	MONTCALM	18,766	21,545	1,055	1,335	17,506	19,895	205	315	5.6	6.2	93.3	92.3	1.1	1.5	+ 2,779	+14.8	+ 280	+26.5	+ 2,389	+13.6	+ 110	+53.7
SUB	Rawdon	3,[illegible]	4,040	978	1,070	2,[illegible]38	2,760	74	210	28.4	26.5	69.2	68.3	2.4	5.2	+ 950	+43.7	+ 192	+21.8	+ 622	+29.1	+ 136	
	Subdivision	702	1,300	240	430	430	755	32	115	34.2	33.1	61.3	58.1	4.5	8.8								
11	Rawdon	2,388	2,740	638	640	1,708	2,005	42	95	26.7	23.4	71.5	73.2	1.8	3.5								

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

(B) QUEBEC	TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
			ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Combination																						
Div Terrebonne																						
(Total) 2 parts	6,736	10,515	1,196	1,700	5,304	8,530	236	285														
Val David	1,118	1,625	86	185	995	1,390	38	50														
Div Deux-Montagnes																						
St. Colomban	301	1,070	57	135	207	900	37	35														
Div Argenteuil																						
(Total)	24,724	29,500	8,386	8,565	15,867	20,540	471	400														
Div Papineau																						
(Total-Namur Ponsonby)	256	655	44	145	212	510	-	-														
TOTAL	33,135	43,365	9,769	10,730	22,585	31,870	782	770	29.5	24.7	68.2	73.5	2.4	1.8	+ 10,230	+30.9	+ 961	+9.8	+ 9,285	+41.1	- 12	-1.5

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

(9) QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV	TERREBONNE	102,275	139,945	8,145	11,285	91,775	125,560	2,357	3,100	8.0	8.1	89.7	89.7	2.3	2.2	+ 3,140	+ 36.8	+ 3,140	+ 38.6	+ 33,785	+ 36.8	+ 743	+ 31.5
Sub	Piedmont	465	760	63	150	368	580	34	30	13.5	19.7	79.1	76.3	7.4	3.9	+ 295	+ 63.4	+ 87	+ 138.1	+ 212	+ 57.6	- 4	- 11.8
Sub	Ste-Adèle	1,897	3,820	259	500	1,573	3,220	65	100	13.7	13.1	82.9	84.3	3.4	2.6	+ 1,923	+ 101.4	+ 241	+ 93.1	+ 1,647	+ 104.7	+ 35	+ 53.8
Sub	Ste-Anne-des-Lacs	343	525	34	85	305	435	4	5	9.9	16.2	88.9	82.9	1.2	1.0	+ 182	+ 53.1	+ 51	+ 150.0	+ 130	+ 42.6	+ 1	+ 25.0
Sub	St-Hippolyte	930	1,690	45	180	864	1,490	21	20	4.8	10.6	92.9	88.2	2.3	1.2	+ 760	+ 81.7	+ 135		+ 626	+ 72.5	- 1	- 4.8
Sub	St-Sauveur	2,067	2,750	379	480	1,604	2,165	84	105	18.3	17.5	77.6	78.7	4.1	3.8	+ 683	+ 33.0	+ 101	+ 26.6	+ 561	+ 35.0	+ 21	+ 25.0
	Sub.	365	905	138	285	192	575	35	45	32.8	31.5	52.6	63.5	9.6	5.0								
Vil.	St-Sauveur-des-Monts	1,702	1,845	241	195	1,412	1,590	49	60	14.2	10.6	83.0	86.2	2.8	3.3								
Vil.	Shawbridge	1,034	970	416	305	590	640	28	25	40.2	31.4	57.1	66.0	2.7	2.6	- 64	- 6.2	- 111	- 26.7	+ 50	+ 8.5	- 3	- 10.7
	TOTAL	6,736	10,515	1,196	1,700	5,304	8,530	236	285	17.8	16.2	78.7	81.1	3.5	2.7	+ 6,779	+ 100.6	+ 504	+ 42.1	+ 3,226	+ 60.8	+ 49	+ 20.8
Vil.	Val David	1,118	1,625	86	185	994	1,390	38	50	7.7	11.4	88.9	85.5	3.4	3.1	+ 507	+ 45.3	+ 99	+ 115.1	+ 396	+ 39.8	+ 12	+ 31.6

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE IT PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

10 QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV	DEUX-MONTAGNES	52.937	52.270	6.886	7.640	25.908	43.630	1.043	1.100	17.0	14.6	78.9	83.5	3.2	2.1	+1.533	+59.5	+ 1.754	+69.8	+17.722	+68.4	+ 57	+5.5
SUB	St-Colomban	301	1.[illegible]	57	1[illegible]	217	[illegible]	37	35	18.9	12.[illegible]	78.8	84.1	12.3	3.[illegible]	+ 7[illegible]		- [illegible]	-136.[illegible]	+ 693		- 2	-5.4

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

(11) QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Div.	ARGENTEUIL	31,830	31,320	9,690	8,870	21,578	22,025	562	425	30.4	28.3	67.8	70.3	1.8	1.4	- 510	-1.6	- 820	-8.5	+ 447	+2.1	- 137	-24.4
Sub.	Arundel	456	395	308	275	138	110	10	10	67.5	69.6	30.3	27.8	2.2	2.5	- 61	-13.4	- 33	-10.7	- 28	-20.3	-	
Sub.	Chatham	6,439	6,560	2,084	1,840	4,261	4,645	94	75	32.4	28.0	66.2	70.8	1.5	1.1	+ 121	+1.9	- 244	-11.7	+ 384	+9.0	- 19	-20.7
	Sub.	2,822	3,080	893	850	1,870	2,180	59	50	31.6	27.6	66.3	70.8	2.1	1.6								
Vill	Brownsburg	3,617	3,480	1,191	990	2,391	2,465	35	25	32.9	28.4	66.1	70.8	1.0	0.7								
Sub.	Grenville	4,066	4,135	1,752	1,595	2,246	2,500	68	40	43.1	38.6	55.2	60.5	1.7	1.0	+ 69	+1.7	- 157	-9.0	+ 254	+11.3	- 28	-41.2
	Sub.	1,847	1,875	1,175	1,070	633	780	39	25	63.6	57.1	34.3	41.6	2.1	1.3								
Vill	Calumet	889	765	227	185	653	757	9	5	25.5	24.2	73.3	75.2	1.0	0.7								
Vill	Grenville	1,330	1,495	350	340	960	1,145	20	10	26.3	22.7	72.2	76.6	1.5	0.7								
Sub.	Harrington	688	700	548	580	129	105	11	15	79.7	82.9	18.8	15.0	1.5	2.1	+ 12	+1.7	+ 32	+5.8	- 24	-18.6	- 6	-54.5
Sub.	Mille-Isles	227	370	181	230	25	130	21	10	79.7	62.2	11.0	35.1	9.3	2.7	+ 143	+63.0	+ 49	+27.1	+ 105		- 11	-52.4
Sub.	Montcalm	307	295	162	155	141	140	4	5	52.8	52.5	45.9	47.5	1.3	1.7	- 12	-3.9	- 7	-4.3	- 1	-0.7	+ 1	+25.0
	Sub.	251	245	149	125	98	115	4	5	59.4	51.0	39.0	46.9	1.6	2.0								
T/V	Barkmere	56	50	13	30	43	25	-	-	23.2	60.0	76.8	50.0	-	-								
Sub.	Morin Heights	1,262	1,315	751	730	419	505	92	80	59.5	55.5	33.2	38.4	7.3	6.1	+ 53	+4.2	- 21	-2.8	+ 86	+20.5	- 12	-13.0
Sub.	St-Adolphe-d'Howard	1,298	1,335	514	345	765	955	19	35	39.6	25.8	58.9	71.5	1.5	2.6	+ 37	+2.9	- 169	-32.9	+ 190	+24.8	+ 16	+84.2
Sub.	St-André-d'argenteuil	2,013	2,045	354	365	1,616	1,675	43	5	17.6	17.8	80.3	81.9	2.1	0.2	+ 32	+1.6	+ 11	+3.1	+ 59	+3.7	- 38	-88.4
	Sub.	830	845	122	160	698	685	10	-	14.7	18.9	84.1	81.1	1.2	-								

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

(12)

QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
	(Argenteuil)																						
Vill	St.-André-est	1,183	1,200	232	205	918	990	33	5	19.6	17.1	77.6	82.5	2.8	0.4								
Vill	Wentworth	72	145	71	120	1	25	-	-	98.6	82.8	1.4	17.2	-	-	+ 73	+101.4	+ 49	+69.0	+ 24		-	
Sub	Wentworth-nord	336	390	66	65	249	320	21	5	19.6	16.7	74.1	82.1	6.3	1.3	+ 54	+16.1	- 1	-1.5	+ 71	+28.5	- 16	-76.2
Cité City	Lachute	7,560	11,815	1,595	2,265	5,877	9,430	88	120	21.1	19.2	77.7	79.8	1.2	1.0	+ 4,255	+56.3	+ 670	42.0	+ 3,553	+60.5	+ 32	+36.4
	TOTAL	24,724	29,500	8,386	8,565	15,867	20,540	471	400	33.9	29.0	64.2	69.6	1.9	1.4	+ 4,776	+19.3	+ 179	2.1	+ 4,673	+29.5	- 71	-15.1

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

(13) QUEBEC	TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
			ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Combination																						
Div. Papineau																						
(Total) of parts		3,075		955		2,045		70														
Div. Gatineau																						
(Total) of parts		4,635		2,260		2,310		55														
Div. Pontiac																						
(Total)	16,632	16,665	9,770	9,915	6,527	6,520	335	240														
TOTAL		24,375		13,140		10,875		365		53.9		44.6		1.5								

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

(14)

		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
[illegible]	PAPINEAU	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	- [illegible]	[illegible]	- [illegible]	[illegible]	- [illegible]	[illegible]	- 112	-35.9
	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	- [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]	-87.5
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	+ [illegible]	+1.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]	+12.0	- [illegible]	-100.0
[illegible]	Mayo	184	160	118	100	65	60	1	-	64.1	62.5	35.3	37.5	0.6	-	- 24	-13.0	- 18	-15.3	- 5	-7.7	- 1	-100.0
[illegible]	Mulgrave & Derry	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	- 71	-11.7	- 1[illegible]	[illegible]	- 11	[illegible]	+ 5	
[illegible]	Val-des-Bois	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	- [illegible]	[illegible]	- [illegible]	[illegible]	- 29	-5.5	+ 4	
	421 - GATINEAU, Federal Electoral District / Circonscription électorale fédérale																						
E.A.	[illegible] (Buckingham [illegible])		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]				[illegible]		[illegible]		-								
E.A.	[illegible] 251 (Buckingham [illegible])		[illegible]		125		286		-		[illegible]		[illegible]		-								
E.A.	[illegible] 252 (Buckingham, [illegible])		[illegible]		80		150		5		34.2		75.9		1.[illegible]								
E.A.	[illegible] 255 (Portland-ouest [illegible])		[illegible]		[illegible]		1[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]								
	TOTAL		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]								
	NOTE: Figures for the E.A.s (Enumeration areas [illegible] 057, 251, 252, 255) are not taken into account the fact that parts of these E.A. are within the limits of the National Capital Region.																						
	[illegible] (Recensements des zones d'énumération [illegible] 057, 251, 252, 255) ne tiennent pas compte du fait que des parties de ces E.D. sont à l'intérieur des limites de la région de la capitale nationale																						
SUB	Namur	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	-	-	[illegible]	-	[illegible]	-	-								
[illegible]	Ponsonby	[illegible]	145	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	125	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-								
	TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	145	[illegible]	510	-	-	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-								

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

(15) QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV	GATINEAU	44.308	55.730	13.428	15.798	28.810	38.610	1.070	1.315	30.3	28.3	67.3	69.3	2.4	2.4	+11.422	+25.8	+ 2.367	+17.6	+ 8.810	+29.6	+ 245	+22.9
SUB	Aylmer	70[illegible]	[illegible]20	54[illegible]	445	154	190	1	5	77.8	68.5	22.1	30.6	0.1	0.8	- 86	-12.8	- 124	-22.8	+ 34	+21.8	+ 4	
SUB	Denholm	266	205	114	75	14[illegible]	125	18	5	42.9	36.6	50.4	61.0	6.7	2.4	- 61	-22.9	- 39	-34.2	- 3	-2.7	- 3	-16.7
SUB	Hincks	532	375	84	65	443	300	5	10	15.8	17.3	83.3	80.0	0.9	2.7	- 157	-29.5	- 19	-22.6	- 143	-32.3	+ 5	+100.0
SUB	Low	1.185	985	945	725	203	250	7	-	81.8	73.6	17.6	26.4	0.6	-	- 175	-15.4	- 220	-23.3	+ 57	+28.1	- 7	-100.0
SUB	Northfield	555	495	50	65	505	430	-	-	9.0	13.1	91.0	86.9	-	-	- 60	-10.8	+ 15	+30.0	- 75	-14.9		
	450 - PONTIAC, Federal Electoral District / Circonscription electorale federale																						
E.A.	# 101 (Wakefield-est, sub.)		745		50		645		10		12.1		84.6		1.3								
E.A.	# 102 (Wakefield, sub.)		475		310		150		10		65.3		31.6		2.1								
E.A.	# 103 (Wakefield, sub.)		390		270		110		5		69.2		28.2		1.3								
E.A.	# 106 (Masham-nord, sub.)		345		235		100		10		68.1		29.0		2.9								
	TOTAL		4.635		2.270		2.310		55		48.8		49.8		1.2								

NOTE: Figures for the E.A.'s (enumeration areas 101, 102, 103, 106) do not take into account the fact that parts of these E.A.'s are within the limits of the National Capital Region

Les statistiques pour les S.D. (secteurs de dénombrement 101, 102, 103, 106) ne tiennent pas compte du fait que des parties de ces S.D. sont à l'intérieur des limites de la Région de la capitale nationale

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

(16) QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV	PONTIAC	14,647	15,570	10,377	11,145	3,327	7,835	941	590	55.0	71.6	41.7	47.8	2.3	2.7	- 377	-1.9	- 166	+1.5	- 432	-5.2	- 111	-17.3
SUB	Alleyn & Cawood	214	165	164	140	47	25	8	-	76.6	84.8	21.9	15.2	3.7	-	- 54	-24.7	- 24	-14.6	- 22	-46.8	- 8	-100.0
SUB	Bristol	1,113	1,030	1,019	935	72	70	22	15	91.6	90.7	6.5	6.8	1.9	1.5	- 83	-8.4	- 84	-8.2	- 2	-2.8	- 7	-31.8
SUB	Chichester	623	565	455	295	158	260	10	5	73.1	52.0	25.4	46.0	1.6	0.9	- 58	-9.3	+ 21	+4.6	+ 78	+49.4	- 1	-16.7
SUB	Clarendon	3,145	3,385	2,770	3,195	130	155	45	45	88.0	94.4	4.1	4.6	1.4	1.3	+ 220	+7.0	+ 215	+7.2	+ 25	+19.2	- 20	-30.8
	Subdivision	1,631	1,640	1,515	1,555	71	65	45	20	92.9	94.8	4.4	4.0	2.7	1.2								
Vill	Shawville	1,534	1,745	1,455	1,430	59	40	20	25	94.8	83.4	3.8	2.3	1.3	1.4								
SUB	Grand Calumet	1,305	1,035	334	270	968	755	3	10	25.6	26.1	74.2	72.9	.2	1.0	- 270	-20.7	- 64	-19.2	- 213	-22.0	- 7	
SUB	Isle-aux-Allumettes. Partie est	414	300	362	305	42	90	-	5	85.0	78.2	15.0	20.5	-	1.7	- 24	-5.8	- 47	-13.4	+ 48	+200.0	+ 5	
SUB	Isle-aux-Allumettes	1,120	1,175	517	660	608	520	5	-	46.2	56.2	54.4	44.3	0.4	-	+ 55	+4.9	+ 143	+27.7	- 88	-14.5	- 5	-100.0
	Subdivision	540	640	208	300	370	345	2	-	38.5	46.9	68.5	53.9	0.3	-								
Vill	Chapeau	540	535	309	360	228	175	3	-	57.2	67.3	42.2	32.7	0.6	-								
SUB	Leslie, Clapham & Huddersfield	1,024	1,015	483	495	484	485	57	35	47.2	48.8	47.3	47.8	5.5	3.4	- 9	-0.9	+ 12	+2.5	+ 1	+0.2	- 22	-38.6
SUB	Litchfield	2,783	3,100	1,955	1,990	801	1,070	27	40	70.2	64.2	28.8	34.5	1.0	1.3	+ 317	+11.4	+ 35	+1.8	+ 269	+33.6	+ 13	+48.1
	Subdivision	708	670	615	496	177	155	6	20	77.1	73.9	22.2	23.1	0.7	3.0								
Vill	Bryson	877	810	277	410	256	360	4	10	31.6	50.6	47.7	48.1	1.7	1.2								
Vill	Campbell's Bay	1,224	1,185	793	715	320	470	11	5	67.7	59.8	31.3	39.7	1.1	0.4								
Vill	Portage-du-fort	424	435	370	375	48	55	6	5	87.3	86.2	11.3	12.7	1.4	1.1								
SUB	Mansfield & Pontefract	3,312	3,695	424	520	2,870	3,080	18	15	12.8	14.1	86.7	83.4	.5	0.4	+ 383	+8.8	+ 96	+20.3	+ 210	+7.3	- 3	-16.7
	Subdivision	1,946	1,920	103	250	1,830	1,660	6	10	10.3	13.7	89.3	86.7	0.4	0.5								
Vill	Fort Coulonge	1,813	1,785	271	260	1,540	1,520	12	5	14.9	14.6	84.9	85.2	0.6	0.3								

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

(17)

QUEBEC	TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
			ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
(PONTIAC)																						
SUB Rapide-des-Joachims	347	230	204	150	139	75	4	5	58.8	65.2	40.1	32.6	1.1	2.2	- 117	-33.7	- 54	-26.5	- 64	-46.0	+ 1	+25.0
SUB Sheen, Esher, Aberdeen & Malakoff	253	195	244	185	3	5	6	5	96.4	94.9	1.2	2.6	2.4	2.6	- 58	-22.9	- 59	-24.2	+ 2	+66.7	- 1	-16.7
SUB Thorne	413	295	264	225	34	70	110	60	65.1	76.3	8.2	23.4	26.7	20.3	- 118	-28.6	- 44	-16.4	- 24	-70.6	- 50	-45.5
SUB Waltham & Bryson	541	490	377	386	161	110	4	-	69.5	78.8	29.8	22.4	0.7	-	- 51	-9.4	+ 9	+2.4	- 51	-31.7	- 4	-100.0
* TOTAL	16,632	16,665	9,770	9,915	6,527	6,510	335	240	58.7	59.5	39.2	39.1	2.0	1.4	+ 33	+0.2	+ 145	+1.5	- 7	-0.1	- 95	-28.4

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

(18) QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
DIV.	TEMISCAMINGUE	60,288	54,660	6,440	5,015	50,948	48,185	2,900	1,460	10.7	9.2	84.5	88.2	4.8	2.7	- 5,628	-9.3	- 1,425	-22.1	- 2,763	-5.4	- 1,440	-49.7
Cité	Noranda	11.477	10,740	3,261	2,225	6,868	7,790	1,348	725	28.4	20.7	59.8	72.5	11.8	6.8	- 737	-6.4	- 1,036	-31.8	+ 922	+13.4	- 623	-46.2
Cité	Rouyn	18,716	17,820	924	645	16,925	16,780	867	395	4.9	3.6	90.4	94.2	4.7	2.2	- 896	-4.8	- 279	-30.2	- 145	0.9	- 472	-54.4
	TOTAL	30,193	28,560	4,185	2,870	23,793	24,570	2,215	1,120	13.9	10.0	78.8	86.0	7.3	3.9	- 1,633	-5.4	- 1,315	-31.4	+ 777	+3.2	- 1,095	-49.4
T/V	Temiscaming	2,517	2,425	1,005	885	1,386	1,490	126	50	39.9	36.5	55.1	61.4	5.0	2.1	- 92	-3.7	- 120	-11.9	+ 104	+7.5	- 76	-60.3

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NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Div.	ABITIBI																						
T/V	Senneterre	2,[illegible]	4,505	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75	[illegible]	13.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.7	+ 1,[illegible]	+38.[illegible]	+ [illegible]	+27.4	+ 710	+64.3	+ 53	
T/V	Matagami	-	[illegible],410	-	455	-	1,855	-	[illegible]	-	14.7	-	77.[illegible]	-	8.5								
Div.	DORCHESTER																						
Sub.	St. Malachie	1,330	1,195	[illegible]	145	1,1[illegible]	1,[illegible]5	-	5	12.[illegible]	12.1	87.[illegible]	87.[illegible]	-	0.4	- [illegible]	-10.[illegible]	- [illegible]	-2.1	- 120	-10.3	+ 5	+[illegible]
Div.	GASPE-OUEST																						
T/V	Murdochville	[illegible],051	[illegible],830	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,81[illegible]	[illegible],168	7[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	- [illegible]	- [illegible]	- 34[illegible]	-33.[illegible]	+ [illegible]	+28.7	- [illegible]	-7.1
Div.	LABELLE																						
Sub.	La Macaza	[illegible]40	1,170	[illegible]7	455	[illegible]1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]	+[illegible]	+ [illegible]		+ 117	+34.[illegible]	- 1	-1.
Div.	MATANE																						
Vill.	Métis-sur-Mer	218	175	[illegible]	[illegible]	57	[illegible]	1	[illegible]	7[illegible]	51.4	[illegible].1	48.7	[illegible]	[illegible].9	- [illegible]	-14.7	- 7[illegible]	-4[illegible].7	- [illegible]	+4[illegible].4	+ [illegible]	

(2)

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET PROCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Div.	MEGANTIC																						
Sub.	Inverness	1,185	1,085	184	130	997	945	5	10	15.4	12.0	84.1	87.1	0.4	0.9	- 100	-8.4	- 53	-29.0	- 52	-5.2	+ 5	+100.0
	Sub.	884	725	138	87	751	630	-	10	15.5	11.7	84.9	86.9	-	1.4								
	Inverness	298	360	46	43	246	315	5	-	15.2	12.5	83.1	87.5	1.7	-								
Sub.	Leeds	434	370	129	85	304	285	1	-	29.7	23.0	70.0	77.0	0.3	-	- 64	-14.7	- 44	-34.1	- 19	-6.2	- 1	-100.0
	TOTAL	1,619	1,455	310	215	1,304	1,230	6	10	19.1	14.8	80.4	84.5	0.4	0.7	- 164	-10.1	- 97	-31.1	- 71	-5.5	+ 4	+66.7
Div.	SAGUENAY																						
Sub.	Moisie	1,063	985	440	275	583	710	40	-	41.4	27.9	54.8	72.1	3.8	-	- 78	-7.3	- 165	-37.5	+ 127	+21.8	- 40	-100.0
T/V	De Grasse	-	10	-	10	-	85	-	5	-	10.0	-	85.0	-	5.0								
T/V	Port Cartier	3,454	3,730	454	415	2,971	3,270	28	45	13.2	11.1	86.0	87.7	0.8	1.2	+ 276	+7.9	- 39	-8.6	+ 299	+10.1	+ 17	+60.7
Div.	SOULANGES																						
Sub.	Ste. Claire-D'Assise	313	490	47	70	266	415	6	5	15.0	14.3	85.0	84.7	1.9	1.0	+ 177	+56.5	+ 23		+ 149	+43.2	- 1	-16.7

③

NUMERICAL AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, BY MOTHER TONGUE, 1961 AND 1971 CENSUS YEARS

REPARTITION NUMERIQUE ET POURCENTUELLE DE LA POPULATION, SELON LA LANGUE MATERNELLE, RECENSEMENTS DE 1961 ET 1971

QUEBEC		TOTAL		NUMBER - NOMBRE						PERCENTAGE - POURCENTAGE						CHANGE - CHANGEMENT							
				ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES		TOTAL		ENGLISH ANGLAIS		FRENCH FRANCAIS		OTHER AUTRES	
		1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Div.	TEMISCAMINGUE																						
T/V	Belleterre	[illegible]38	615	57	85	[illegible]77	525	4	5	8.9	13.8	[illegible].4	85.4	[illegible]	0.8	- [illegible]	-3.[illegible]	+ [illegible]	+49.1	- 52	-9.	+ 1	+[illegible].0
Div.	TERREBONNE																						
Sub.	Mont Tremblant	747	725	97	75	[illegible]	[illegible]40	3[illegible]	1[illegible]	11.[illegible]	11.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.4	- [illegible]	[illegible]	- [illegible]	-1[illegible]	- 1[illegible]	-1.5	- [illegible]	-[illegible].7
T/V	Estérel	12	45	-	10	1[illegible]	35	-	-	-	10.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	-	-	+ 9[illegible]		+ 1[illegible]	+[illegible]	+ 75			
Div.	ABITIBA-TEMISCAMINGUE																						
Sub.	Tingwick	334	340	[illegible]	35	[illegible]	305	-	-	10.7	10.3	[illegible]	89.7	-	-	- 54	-15.7	- 7	-16.7	- 47	-13.4		
Div.	GATINEAU																						
Sub.	Egan -sud	[illegible]	7,100	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]	+[illegible]	- 11	-12.8	+ [illegible]	+[illegible]	- [illegible]	-[illegible]
	Sub.	401	410	37	85	[illegible]	325	4	-	24.[illegible]	20.7	74.6	79.3	1.	-								
T/V	Maniwaki	[illegible],349	[illegible],690	703	[illegible]5	[illegible]	[illegible],000	[illegible]7	[illegible]	12.0	9.[illegible]	87.[illegible]	8[illegible].7	0.4	0.4								

O N T A R I O

It seems that the Official Languages Act of 1969 did not break any new ground in Ontario where bilingualism has been recognized by legislative documents since the establishment of the province.

The Constitutional Act of 1791 which detached Ontario from Quebec, far from isolating the French element of the new province, reinforced its position. The Government of Upper Canada, assembled in Newark, issued as one of its first decrees, a measure aimed at the protection of the French-speaking citizens: "Such Acts as have already passed or may hereafter pass the Legislature of this Province shall be translated into the French language for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Western district of the province and other French settlers who may come to reside within the province." [1]

In 1841, the Union Government at its first session in Kingston went even further and declared both French and English official languages.

In the schools, the teaching of the French language has always been officially accepted since the province came into existence. One of the clearest evidence in this respect is a letter addressed by the Ontario Minister of Education to the school trustees of Charlottenburg in Glengarry County: "I have the honour to state... that as the French is the recognized language of the country as well as the English, it is quite proper and lawful for the trustees to allow both languages to be taught in their schools to children whose parents may desire them to learn both..." [2]

Parents who could afford it even sent their children to schools in Lower Canada "where they acquired the French language and manners". [3] Students exchanges between Ontario and Quebec are still quite popular, in particular for summer courses.

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1. Journals of the Legislative Assembly of Upper Canada, 1972-1804 (Toronto 1911) p. 23.

2. Egerton Ryerson, April 24, 1857, cited by C.B. Sissons, Bilingual Schools in Canada (Toronto 1917) p. 27.

3. "Col John Clark Memoirs" in Ontario Historical Society, Papers and Records, vol. VII (Toronto 1906) p. 185

The report of the Merchant-Scott-Côté Commission of 1927 recognized the rights of the first settlers and missionaries, and recommended the acceptance of certain linguistic and cultural differences.

Even the Catholic Church at the time of Regulation XVII encouraged all the ecclesiastics to be bilingual: "We urge all priests engaged in the sacred ministry to become more thoroughly conversant in the knowledge and use of the two languages and, discarding all motives of rivalry, to adopt one or the other according to the requirements of the faithful..." [4]

It is thus only reasonable that our present days Government wished to respect rights which have been asserted by provincial authorities and to ensure that its own services be given in both official languages where it is warranted.

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4. Benedict XI, to the bishops of Canada, Sept. 8, 1916.

BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972)

Calendar of Events and Topics

(Fifth revision - May 23, 1973)

May 29, 1972 - Order-in-Council appoints the Bilingual Districts Advisory Board (P.C. 1972-1125, 25 May 1972)

June 28, 29, 1972 - First General Meeting in Ottawa

August 14, 15, 1972 - Second General Meeting in Ottawa

September 22, 23, 1972 - Third General Meeting in Ottawa

a. Meeting with National Capital Commission Officials

b. Meeting with Mayor of Ottawa

c. Adoption of "Information Sheet" on Board's mandate

d. Study of minority concentrations in Newfoundland and Labrador

e. Study of minority concentration in Prince Edward Island

f. Visits delayed until after Federal elections

November 3, 4, 1972 - Fourth General Meeting in Ottawa

a. Letters to Premiers of the ten provinces, informing them of the Board's enquiry and forthcoming consultations. (October 13 and 14, 1972)

b. Enquiry on the status of official languages at departmental offices serving potential bilingual districts. (October 23, 1972)

c. Meeting with Chairman of Ottawa-Carleton Regional Municipality

d. Study of minority concentrations in British Columbia

e. Study of minority concentrations in Nova Scotia

f. Rejection of Dawson Creek, Port Alberni, Prince George and Terrace region as bilingual districts of British Columbia

November 13-17, 1972 - Visit of Labrador, Nouveau Québec and Newfoundland

December 7, 1972 - Visit of Coquitlam area in British Columbia

December 10-13, 1972 - Visit of Yarmouth-Digby, Nova Scotia

December 12, 1972 - Release of special bulletin, 1971 Census of Canada - Population, Specified Mother Tongue, by Statistics Canada

January 12-13, 1973 - Fifth General Meeting in Ottawa

a. Provisional recommendation of Division "D" - Labrador West, as a bilingual district of Newfoundland

b. Provisional recommendation of the Port au Port Peninsula as a bilingual district of Newfoundland

c. Provisional recommendation of Schefferville as a bilingual district of Quebec

d. Provisional recommendation of the Yarmouth-Digby area as a bilingual district of Nova Scotia

e. Provisional rejection of Coquitlam as a bilingual district of British Columbia

f. Study of minority concentrations in New Brunswick

g. Provisional recommendation of New Brunswick as a bilingual district

h. Study of minority concentrations in Alberta

i. Provisional rejection of Hinton as a bilingual district of Alberta

j. Meeting with Commissioner of Official Languages

January 16, 1973 - Visit of St. Paul-Bonnyville, Alberta

February 4-7, 1973 - Visit of Donnelly-Falher-Girouxville-Peace River area

February 16-17, 1973 - Sixth General Meeting in Ottawa

a. Study of minority concentrations in Saskatchewan

b. Study of minority concentrations in Manitoba

c. Report on visit of St. Paul-Bonnyville-(Lac La Biche) region and decision pertaining to the area

d. Report on visit of Donnelly-Falher-Girouxville-Peace River region and decision pertaining to the area

February 19-20, 1973 - Visit of Egmont and meeting with the P.E.I. provincial government in Charlottetown

February 26, 1973 - Meeting with the New Brunswick provincial government in Fredericton

March 5, 1973 -

March 12, 1973 - a. Meeting with B.C. minority representatives in Vancouver

b. Meeting with the B.C. provincial government in Victoria

c. Visit of the Morinville-Légal-St. Albert region in Alberta

March 23-24, 1973 - Seventh General Meeting in Ottawa

a. Report on visit of Egmont and decision pertaining to the area

b. Report on meeting with the P.E.I. provincial government and conclusion

c. Report on meeting with the New Brunswick provincial government and conclusion

d. Report on meeting with the B.C. provincial government and conclusion

e. Report on visit of Morinville-Légal-St. Albert and decision pertaining to the area

f. Study of minority concentrations in Ontario

g. Discussion of the elements and general outline of the Board's findings, conclusions and recommendations

h. Meeting with the Secretary of State

March 31, 1973 - Meeting with Fédération Franco-colombienne in Vancouver, B.C.

April 2, 1973 - Meeting with B.C. provincial government in Victoria

Meeting with ACF of Alberta in Edmonton, Alta.

April 3, 1973 - Visit of St-Albert, Morinville and Legal, Alta.

April 8/9, 1973 - Meeting with francophone groups in St. Boniface and Ste-Anne, Manitoba

April 9, 1973 - Meeting with the Manitoba provincial government in Winnipeg

April 10, 1973 - Meeting with ACFC leaders in Regina, Sask.

Meeting with the Saskatchewan provincial government in Regina, Sask.

April 11, 1973 - Meeting with ACFC leaders in Saskatoon, Sask.

Meeting with ACFC leaders in North Battleford, Sask.

April 15, 1973 - Meeting with ACFO representatives in Windsor, Ont.

April 16/17, 1973 - Meetings with community representatives in Windsor and Chatham, Ontario

April 27, 1973 - Meeting with ACFO and social clubs representatives in Ottawa, Ontario

April 27/28, 1973 - Eighth General Meeting in Ottawa

a. Report on meeting with Mayor of St-John N.B. on March 27

b. Report on visit of Vancouver and consultations with B.C. government

c. Report on visit of Edmonton, St-Albert, Morinville and Legal

d. Report on visit of St. Boniface, Ste-Anne etc. and consultations with Manitoba government

e. Report on meeting in Regina and consultations with Saskatchewan government

f. Report on meetings in Saskatoon and North Battleford

g. Report on visit of Windsor-Essex-Kent

h. Study of maps format for Board's final report

i. Resumption of study of potential districts in Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario

j. Study of minority concentrations in Montreal and Eastern Townships

k. Review of first drafts of "regional introductions" for the final report

April 29, 1973 - Meeting with ACFO representatives of Southern Ontario, in Toronto

May 7, 1973 - Meetings with minority representatives of the Montreal area, in Montreal

May 14, 1973 - Meetings with regional leaders in Lennoxville and Sherbrooke and visit of Eastern Townships

May 25/26, 1973 - Ninth General Meeting in Ottawa

a. Report on meeting in Toronto

b. Report on meetings in Montreal

c. Report on meetings in Lennoxville, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships

d. Report on meetings in Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond

e. Study of remaining minority concentrations in Quebec

f. Decision re mapping methods

June 4, 1973 - Visit of Quebec City (Sillery), Valcartier region and Gaspé, Qué.

June 11, 1973 - Visit of Argenteuil-Rawdon-Montreal (2nd), Qué.

June 22/23, 1973 - Tenth General Meeting in Ottawa

a. Report of visit to Quebec City (Sillery), Valcartier region and Gaspé, Qué.

b. Report of visit to Argenteuil-Rawdon-Montreal (2nd), Qué.

c. Review and final decisions re:

Newfoundland
Prince Edward Island
Nova Scotia
New Brunswick
British Columbia
Alberta
Saskatchewan
Manitoba

d. Review of the first draft of the Board's report

July 2, 1973 - Visit of Pontiac-Gatineau-Papineau, Qué.

July 9, 1973 - Visit of Chicoutimi area, Qué.

July 20/21, 1973 - Eleventh General Meeting in Ottawa

a. Report of visit to Pontiac-Gatineau-Papineau, Qué.

b. Report of visit to Chicoutimi area

c. Review of the second draft of the Board's report

July 30 to August 10, 1973 - (Office staff holiday)

August 14, 1973 - Visit of Prescott-Glengarry-Russell-Stormont-Carleton-Winchester

August 20, 1973 - Visit of Cochrane-Algoma-Sudbury-Timiskaming-Renfrew-Nipissing

August 27, 1973 - Meetings with provincial governments of Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Ontario

September 3, 1973 - Meetings with MPs in Ottawa

September 14/15, 1973 - Twelfth General Meeting in Ottawa

a. Review and approval of final draft of the report

CONSEIL CONSULTATIF DES DISTRICTS BILINGUES (1972)

Intérêt particulier indiqué, disponibilité et participation des membres du Conseil aux rencontres et visites des régions minoritaires

Date	Endroit	Intérêt	Disponibilité	Participation
13/14 novembre	Churchill Falls (Labrador)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
14/15 novembre	Wabush-Labrador City (Labrador)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
15/16 novembre	Schefferville (Quebec)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
15/16 novembre	Sept-Iles (Quebec)	N. Morrison D. Cartwright	N. Morrison D. Cartwright	N. Morrison D. Cartwright

Date	Endroit	Intérêt	Disponibilité	Participation
17 novembre	Port au Port (Terre-Neuve)	J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency
7 décembre	Coquitlam (C.B.)	H. Hickman	H. Hickman	H. Hickman
10-13 décembre	Yarmouth-Digby (N.-E.)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency
16 janvier	St-Paul-Bonnyville(Alta.)	J. Carrothers	J. Carrothers	J. Carrothers
4-6 février	Donnelly, Falher, Girouxville Peace River (Alta.)	J. Carrothers A. Monnin D. Cartwright	J. Carrothers A. Monnin D. Cartwright	J. Carrothers A. Monnin D. Cartwright
19/20 février	Charlottetown, Summerside (I.-P.-E.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth A. Savoie R. Morency
26 février	Fredericton (N.-B.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne A. Savoie R. Morency	P. Fox E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne A. Savoie R. Morency

Date	Endroit	Intérêt	Disponibilité	Participation
31 mars	Vancouver (FCF de C.B.)	P. Fox H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal R. Morency D. Cartwright
2 avril	Victoria (C.B.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency D. Cartwright
3/4 avr-l	Morinville, Légal, St-Albert Westlock (Alta.)	J. Carrothers A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency	J. Carrothers A. Regimbal A. Savoie R. Morency
9 avril	Winnipeg (Manitoba) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin R. Morency

Date	Endroit	Intérêt	Disponibilité	Participation
10 avril	Regina (Sask.) (Gouvernement provincial)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin Y. Raymond A. Regimbal R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin - A. Regimbal R. Morency	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman L. Lamontagne A. Monnin - - R. Morency
11 avril	North Battleford (Sask.)	J. Carrothers L. Lamontagne A. Monnin Y. Raymond A. Regimbal R. Morency	- L. Lamontagne A. Monnin - A. Regimbal R. Morency	- L. Lamontagne A. Monnin - - R. Morency
11 avril	Saskatoon (Sask.)	P. Fox L. Lamontagne	P. Fox L. Lamontagne	P. Fox L. Lamontagne
16 avril	Windsor-Essex-Kent (Ont.)	P. Fox L. Lamontagne A. Regimbal Y. Raymond N. Morrison D. Cartwright	P. Fox - A. Regimbal - N. Morrison D. Cartwright	P. Fox - A. Regimbal - N. Morrison D. Cartwright
29 avril	Toronto (Ont.)	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison	P. Fox J. Carrothers E. Duckworth L. Lamontagne Y. Raymond A. Regimbal H. Hickman A. Savoie

Date	Endroit	Intérêt	Disponibilité	Participation
7 mai	Montréal-Argenteuil (Qué.)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency
14 mai	Cantons de l'Est (Qué.)	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey Y. Raymond A. Regimbal N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey A. Monnin Y. Raymond A. Regimbal A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright	P. Fox J. Carrothers H. Hickman W. Mackey A. Monnin Y. Raymond A. Regimbal A. Savoie N. Morrison R. Morency D. Cartwright
15 au 18 mai	Antigonish-Inverness-Richmond	E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie R. Morency	E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie R. Morency	E. Duckworth A. Monnin A. Savoie R. Morency
4 juin	Ville de Québec (Sillery), région de Valcartier et Gaspé, Qué.			

Date	Endroit	Intérêt	Disponibilité	Participation
11 juin	Argenteuil-Rawdon-Montreal(2e), Qué.			
2 juillet	Pontiac-Gatineau-Papineau, Qué.			
9 juillet	Région de Chicoutimi, Qué.			
14 août	Prescott-Glengarry-Russell-Stormont-Carleton-Winchester	Y. Raymond		

Date	Endroit	Intérêt	Disponibilité	Participation
20 août	Cochrane-Algoma-Sudbury-Timiskaming-Renfrew-Nipissing			
27 août	St-John's, Nfld., Halifax, N.S., Quebec, Qué., Toronto, Ont.			
3 septembre	Ottawa (MPs)			

Government of Canada / Gouvernement du Canada

MEMORANDUM NOTE DE SERVICE

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION DE SÉCURITÉ

TO A

Paul Fox
N.M. Morrison
R. Morency

OUR FILE NOTRE RÉFÉRENCE

1823-1

FROM DE

D.G. Cartwright

May 23, 1973

The problem of accommodating Bilingual Districts that are very small (first draft)

It has become obvious that some criticism will be forthcoming regarding the delimitation of very small (area and population) districts across the country. These regions may appear to be of little significance to the population if most federal services are obtained from urban centres that are outside their "district". This problem plus the designation of "principal offices" and "significant demand" may be accommodated by avoiding the application of a one-order level of territorial unit, i.e. the bilingual district.

BILINGUAL DISTRICT

During our investigations we have found that certain regions have all the attributes that are necessary for a viable district. The percentage of minority population to the regional total is over 10 per cent (in many cases it is well above this figure) and the absolute number is also high. Furthermore, the major service centre(s) lie within the district and a well-developed road network demonstrates that these services are accessible. Indeed, with road improvement the service area for federal departments can usually accommodate an expanding umland*. Time becomes the measure of accessibility rather than distance.

The basic attributes of a viable bilingual district may be considered to be; population size, an identifiable core area or service centre(s), and communication networks that link a readily defined umland to its core area. When we consider a district that does not contain the major service centre, we are actually dealing with only a part of the territorial unit described above. Since this unit lacks some of the criteria for a viable "district" it does not qualify for this designation.

* The area in which a region and a city are culturally, economically, and politically interrelated is known as the umland of that town or city.

BILINGUAL TERRITORY (LOCALITY)

In the Prairie Provinces we have found potential districts that are large in area and in population but, because of the agrarian base of the economy, the major urban centre lies beyond the "district". It is in this situation that we have encountered the problem of population desities that thwart delimitation of a viable region. Within Southern Ontario, for example, population densities are relatively high and major urban centres are, generally, less than two hours away for rual inhabitants. However, in Saskatchewan, settlement is dispersed and population densities, relative to Southern Ontario, are very low. Hence, it becomes difficult to incorporate major urban centres for they have a very large umland.

Such a region could be designated as a Bilingual Territory and by definition would be given access to bilingual services within a designated urban centre that is located beyond the boundaries. It may be possible instead to give it service linkage to a bilingual district and avoid generating large districts by using low FMT census subdivisions as linkages. In other words, a bilingual territory could have an hierarchical association with a bilingual district while being geographically separate from it. (e.g. Zenon Park/Arborfield).

BILINGUAL COMMUNITY

There are two examples that would fit this level of the hierarchy. There are rural areas that have a small minority population and that have barely maintained a ten percent level. These are well isolated from either a bilingual district or a bilingual territory. Such a community, usually delimited by census subdivisions, is part of the umland of a major urban centre, for example, Sorthoaks-Antler. Since the minority population is small in number and/or percentage of total population, it would not be necessary to delimit this population with an official boundary such as in a bilingual district or a territory. Instead a regional boundary would identify the location of the community within a particular umland. The major urban centre would be requested to provide federal services in both official languages since a "bilingual community" has been identified within its service area.

The second application of this lower tier would be in major urban centres where a very large minority population is dispersed. Since no concentrations permit the delimitation of a bilingual district such a centre could be designated a Bilingual Community and federal services for that community would be requested as in the rural-urban situation described above. This would accommodate the FMT population of such metropolitan areas as Toronto and Vancouver and the EMT population of Quebec City.

Since bilingual districts are considered permanent once they are proclaimed, only the strongest areas would receive such status in perpetuity. The lower level(s) of the hierarchy would continue to receive services only:

(a) if they could maintain their percentages as in a bilingual territory or

(b) qualify for regional identification by number or percentage as in a bilingual community.

Therefore, the areal delimitation of the two lower tiers may not have the status of a district, as defined in the Official Languages Act, and, hence, withdrawal of services in the future would not contravene the Act. Both levels could be justified under article 9(2) of the Act.

The major difference between a "territory" and a "community" is the degree of viability. The former may lack only a major service centre within its boundaries, the latter may have a dispersed population (census metropolitan area) or a small population that has a negative growth trend or a population structure that is overweighted by the upper age brackets.

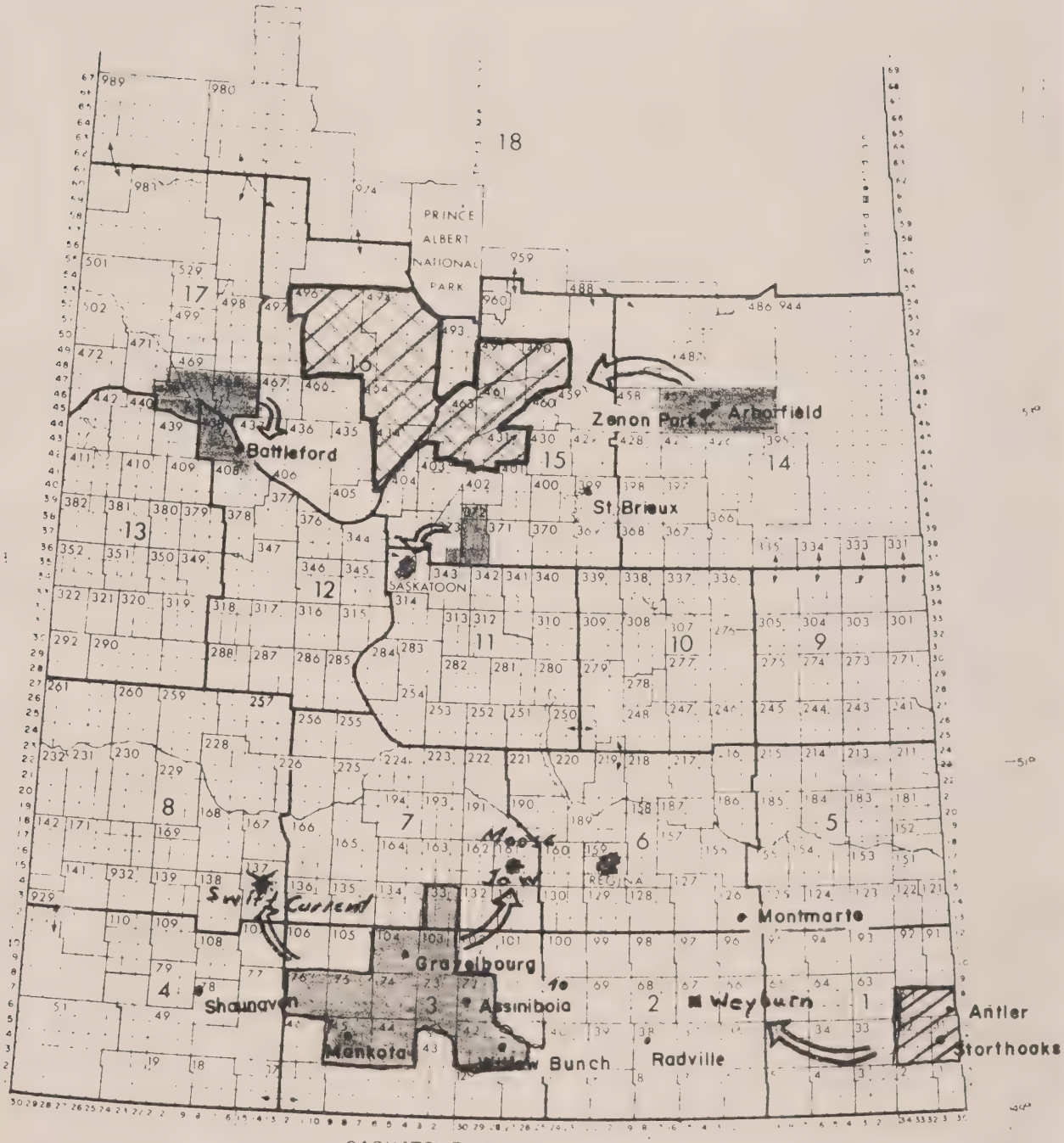
Such an hierarchical arrangement has an even greater flexibility than described above. Indeed, it may be feasible to provide the same status to a "district" and to a "territory". The major difference in the two levels would be the absence of one or more of the essential attributes assigned to the definition of a viable district. In this situation, only the Bilingual Community would be exempt from the status as provided for "districts" in the Official Languages Act.

Since isolated groups may be placed in a lower order in the hierarchy, the danger of producing a "ghetto mentality" could be reduced for their regional delimitation does not carry the boundary connotation of the "district". This may, in fact, be perceived by other ethnic groups as having similarity to the "multiculturalism" of the government programs in Canada.

An hierarchal arrangement would also accomodate other criticisms levied by the Commissioner of Official Languages. For example, it was postulated that bilingual districts as a concept contain a "built in irritant" because of the probability of boundary adjustments after each decennial census. Such adjustments may be necessary for only the upper level(s) of the hierarchy since the lower tier(s) would not be provided with de jure boundaries. Since the "districts" contain those attributes that are essential in sustaining the minority population, decennial adjustments would be minimal.

The proposal contained in this draft paper is the outcome of a discussion with a friend and former colleague from the University of Western Ontario, Prof. Charles Whebell of the Department of Geography.

SASKATCHEWAN



SASKATCHEWAN

LEGEND—LÉGENDE

Bilingual District

Bilingual Territory

Bilingual Community

CENSUS DIVISION
DIVISION DE RECENSEMENT

CENSUS SUBDIVISION
SUBDIVISION DE RECENSEMENT

LARGEST CITY
VILLE PRINCIPALE

CENSUS METROPOLITAN AREA
RÉGION MÉTROPOLITAINE DE RECENSEMENT

CENSUS OF CANADA, 971

Possible Attitudes or Assumptions

1. The Act is designed to serve the French minority and provide for it certain language rights such as the anglophone minority has had Quebec

Therefore the duty of this Board is to the minority (minorities?) which should be given its rights under the Act s.à.p., regardless of the attitudes of either the majority or the "other", i.e. the antagonism of other segments of the proposed Bilingual Districts is not really a factor in the decisions of this Board and cannot be a criterion.

Thus it follows, that what we do in one province, we do in another, keeping to the criteria of 10% plus viability.

The intellectuals in Canada outside Quebec are not very much concerned with the issue at this time.

The attitude of provincial governments is considered when supportive or at least accepting of the levels of the Act otherwise it is not considered very important.

2. "Quebec is not a province like the others"

The language rights of the anglophone minority in Quebec do not need protecting. The French language is endangered and needs to be fortified, and English might not

or not threatened at this time or has not been in the past

receive any encouragement at this time because it is now far too strong, at the expense of French. There cannot be any question of quid pro quo in Quebec.

The attitude of the majority is very important, The pronouncements of intellectuals are sought on matters pertaining to language rights within Quebec.

The attitude of the provincial government is given most careful consideration.

The press is very vocal on the subject of language rights.

The whole issue is inextricably tied in to the "francisation" of Quebec and will not be treated by the majority as it is in other provinces.

Inferences: It is difficult to leave the "political" aspect aside when considering Quebec, because it is inherent in the attitude of the majority in that Province.

It is a factor in the attitudes of people and government in Alberta, Saskatchewan, for different reasons,

If we attempt to apply the Act uniformly across the country without taking these political attitudes into account, what may happen?

Do we risk "losing all" for the sake of uniformity of criteria?

Can we find a formula which would take into account provincial differences and still remain and acceptable basis for our recommendations - How can we adjust realities of the situation to the provisions of the Act? If we are not able to do this, will we produce an acceptable Report?

Therefore I propose that this Board turn its energies into developing some formula for recognizing the different situations it finds in different provinces - a formula which accepts the status quo and rationalizes it.

What would happen if we recommended no B.D's for Quebec until after the next census, on the ground that it is not the purpose of the Act to create conflict. If we did this in Quebec, what would be the backwash in Saskatchewan and Alberta and possible Manitoba?

Jane Cancellier
26 2.73

Le 26 mai 1973

- Objectif de la création de districts bilingues, c'est de faire du Canada un pays bilingue.

- Le problème, c'est la non-reconnaissance des droits des francophones, à peu près partout au Canada.

- Pour améliorer la situation, il faut donc tenter de reconnaître les droits des minorités francophones et de renforcer la seule province française

Mme Yvonne Raymond

CONFIDENTIAL

SECOND BILINGUAL DISTRICTS ADVISORY BOARD (1972)

Minutes of the Ninth Meeting (Revised)

May 25 and 26, 1973

O T T A W A

The ninth meeting of the Second Bilingual Districts Advisory Board (1972) was convened by the Chairman at 9:00 a.m. Friday, May 25, 1973, in the conference room at 110 Argyle Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.

Present:

Paul Fox, Toronto, Ontario - Chairman
Jane Carrothers, Calgary, Alberta
Eleanor Duckworth, Halifax, Nova Scotia
W. Harry Hickman, Victoria, B.C.
Léopold Lamontagne, Ottawa, Ontario
William Mackey, Québec, Québec
Alfred Monnin, Winnipeg, Manitoba
Yvonne Raymond, Montréal, Québec
Albert Regimbal, Sudbury, Ontario
Adélard Savoie, Moncton, N.-B.

Neil M. Morrison, Secrétaire général
Roland Morency, Secrétaire général adjoint

In attendance: Donald Cartwright, Research Consultant
Clairette Pilon, Agent d'administration

I. ADOPTION DE L'ORDRE DU JOUR

M. Mackey propose, appuyé par M. Savoie, que l'ordre du jour soit adopté tel quel. Approuvé à l'unanimité.

II. PROCES-VERBAL DE LA 8e SEANCE, LES 27 et 28 AVRIL

Le procès-verbal de la huitième séance n'ayant été remis aux commissaires qu'au tout début de la réunion, le président suggère de reporter son approbation au lendemain.

M. Hickman, appuyé par le père Regimbal, propose alors l'adoption en principe, sujette à des modifications ultérieures.

Approuvé.

At the beginning of the meeting on Saturday morning a review of the minutes was begun but since most members had not had time to read them the evening before it was apparent that this process would take too much time in view of the other items to be covered on the agenda. It was suggested that the members read over the minutes following the meeting and send in any changes they wished to make the following week. Meanwhile the following specific amendments were suggested and accepted:

(1) page 2 III. Business arising from the minutes 1.Correspondence 2nd paragraph, Mrs. Carrothers said that she had not written Mr. Boucher a personal note as reported. This paragraph should be changed to read: "The Chairman said that he had written the Minister a formal note of thanks on behalf of the Board for the social reception during the last meeting and a personal note on his own behalf to Mr. Boucher, the Under-secretary."

(2) page 6 line 12, Mr. Lamontagne objected that he had not said that technical education is a federal matter. This sentence should be re-written to read: "Mr. Lamontagne also pointed out that some consideration should be given to the problem of technical education which involves federal financing."

(3) The last paragraph on page 21 and continued on the top of page 22 reporting the motion by Messrs. Monnin and Savoie. Mr. Monnin pointed out that his motion had been <u>to include</u>, not exclude, census tracts #13 and 14 in Winnipeg, further the word "carried" should be inserted following the end of the sentence. Thus the sentence should read as follows: "Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Savoie, that the Board recommend the creation of a single bilingual district composed of the following areas: Red River School District, Seine River School District, the former City of St. Boniface and Municipalities of St. Vital, St. Norbert (up to the perimeter highway), and including census tracts #13 and 14 in the city of Winnipeg. Carried."

(4) The third paragraph on page 22 should be amended to read as follows: "Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Mackey, that the rural municipalities of Ste-Rose and Lawrence including Rorketon Village be recommended as a bilingual district. Carried."

<u>Moved</u> by Mrs. Carrothers, <u>seconded</u> by Mr. Lamontagne, that the minutes be accepted subject to any changes to be mailed in to the secretary by members within the next week.

<u>Carried</u>.

III. AFFAIRES DECOULANT DU PROCES-VERBAL

1. Correspondence

The Chairman referred to the letters of thanks over his signature written by the Secretary General to Mgr. Roger Maltais, Recteur de l'Université de Sherbrooke, to M. Marc Bureau, le maire de Sherbrooke, and to Dr. Denis Healey, Principal of Bishop's University, Lennoxville. Mme Raymond rapporte qu'elle a aussi écrit des lettres de remerciements aux personnes qui lui ont aidé en faisant les arrangements pour les réunions à Sherbrooke et Lennoxville.

Mr. Fox reported that he had written again to the Hon. Horst A. Schmid, Minister of Culture, Youth and Recreation for Alberta, requesting a date for a meeting as soon as possible. He had given Mr. Schmid a number of addresses or telephone numbers to write or call but so far there had been no reply.

M. Savoie rapporte au Conseil que le maire de la ville de St. Jean prépare un mémoire et le fera parvenir au Conseil la semaine prochaine.

2. Rapport du Père Regimbal - Rentrontre des membres du Conseil avec des francophones des villes de l'Ontario sud à Toronto, dimanche après-midi le 29 avril 1973

M. Regimbal se dit très déçu de la représentation à Toronto - huit personnes dont une seule de la cité de Toronto. Il s'attendait à y voir une délégation plus nombreuse. Par ailleurs, ces personnes représentaient un élément très actif de la région, i.e. Hamilton, St-Catharines. Il déplore le manque de communications et de compréhension du concept des districts bilingues. Il conclut de cette rencontre que la minorité francophone doit demander et insister davantage pour des services en français. Il semble y avoir crainte ou réticence. M. Ryan Paquette, représentant d'Hamilton, a demandé à M. Fox de tenir une autre réunion dans un avenir rapproché. Le président ajoute que M. Paquette lui fera connaître la date pouvant convenir aux représentants de la région.

M. Regimbal mentionne surtout la non-participation des francophones aux réunions à Toronto et avec les représentants de l'ACFO à Ottawa. Il a assisté au congrès annuel de cette organisation, à Sudbury, et il n'y avait rien à l'ordre du jour au sujet des districts bilingues. Tout de même, à la suite de sa suggestion, on a formé sur place un atelier; 30 personnes y ont participé, et il a répondu aux questions de ces gens. Il y avait tout de même à cette réunion des gens sensibilisés à la question des districts bilingues. Ils ont demandé que les districts bilingues soient à l'ordre du jour afin qu'on puisse en discuter. D'autres se disent nettement en faveur des districts bilingues. Comme résultat du travail d'atelier le Congrès a adopté une résolution à ce sujet. Pour le texte de la résolution, voir l'annexe.

M. Savoie se dit aussi déçu de la réunion, à Toronto. S'il s'agit de demander des services en français, il faudrait organiser, orienter les francophones afin de mettre en marche les mécanismes de demande des services en français.

M. Regimbal ajoute qu'il y a trois groupes de gens parmi les franco-ontariens. Les premiers sont ceux qui ne s'intéressent nullement à la question. Les deuxièmes qui sont actifs et intéressés. Les troisièmes sont formés de Français français qui ne veulent pas avoir grand chose à faire avec les Canadiens-français du Canada.

3. Rapport de Madame Raymond sur la visite à Montréal, les 7 et 8 mai, 1973

Madame Raymond mentionne les associations qui ont participé aux réunions. Le groupe des membres a rendu visite à trois centres communautaires: St. Henri, reconnu comme un chateau fort du séparatisme et qui a fait une concession en recevant le Conseil; "la petite Bourgogne" et Pointe St-Charles, quartier défavorisé avec une population également francophone et anglophone. Pour le groupe de la "Federation of Catholic Community Services" il n'y a aucune difficulté à recevoir des services en anglais. Distinction très marquée existe entre l'est de l'île qui est presqu'entièrement français et l'ouest qui est prédominemment anglais. La Ligue des Droits de l'homme se prononce contre les districts bilingues. Il y avait des représentants du YMCA et YWCA. C'est l'impression générale que le public ne connaît pas la loi donc nécessairement ne comprend pas les implications qui s'y rattachent. Plusieurs pensent que cette question relève du provincial et non du fédéral. Le Conseil doit retourner à Montréal pour rencontrer d'autres groupes, anglophones de préférence, afin de pouvoir connaître l'opinion des secteurs divers du public sur les districts bilingues.

(For details see notes prepared by Mr. Fox concerning the meetings in Montreal on May 7 attached as appendix.)

The question of Quebec was discussed further at some length and many people believe strongly that it is the French language and culture which are threatened in Quebec, not the English, and indeed Professor Caldwell at Bishop's expressed the tentative view as a result of his study that with present trends, Quebec might become anglicized in 75 years, others disagree. Est-ce que le Conseil doit traiter la minorité anglaise du Québec différemment que la minorité française des autres provinces? Faire une série de recommandations pour les 9 provinces et une pour le Québec?

Madame Raymond souligne que l'objectif de la création de districts bilingues, c'est de faire du Canada un pays bilingue. Le problème, c'est la non-reconnaissance des droits des francophones, à peu près partout au Canada. Pour améliorer la situation, il faut donc tenter de reconnaître les droits des minorités francophones et de renforcer la seule province française.

4. Rapport de M. Mackey sur la visite à Sherbrooke, Lennoxville & les cantons de l'est - les 14 et 15 mai, 1973

Le groupe anglophone de Lennoxville est préoccuppé par la création de districts bilingues. They expressed their concern, although whatever action is taken, good relations exist between the English and French in that region. More and more the English want to integrate in the French community.

La réaction de la minorité anglaise du Québec est semblable à celle de la minorité francophone ailleurs au pays.

(See Mr. Mackey's written text attached as appendix, also notes by Mr. Fox)

Mr. Mackey commented on the meeting on Monday evening at the University of Sherbrooke with representatives of French-speaking groups in the area including officers of the local branch of the St-Jean-Baptiste society. The President of the society after clarification about implications of proclaiming federal bilingual districts declared himself in support of them but the meeting was divided and other members including some of the executive of the society were against bilingual districts and felt they were unnecessary in Quebec or in the Eastern Townships to protect the rights of the English minority.

Mr. Mackey had not been able to stay in Sherbrooke on Tuesday the 15th owing to prior academic commitments so Mr. Savoie and other members of the Board reported on the meetings with members of the Faculty of the University of Sherbrooke and with the Mayor of Sherbrooke as well as that in their own observations about the meeting in Lennoxville at Bishop's University. While practically all the members of the University of Sherbrooke who attended the meeting were opposed to the proclamation of bilingual districts for various reasons, the Mayor, M. Marc Bureau when interviewed by members of the Board at City Hall said he could not see anything against the idea and indeed was favourably disposed towards a district for the Eastern Townships including Sherbrooke. He did not feel this would arouse undue opposition or conflict. Mr. Savoie said he personally was in favour of recommending a bilingual district for the Townships. Mme Raymond, however said she was against including the City of Sherbrooke in such a bilingual district.

There was a fairly extensive discussion about the differences in perception of bilingualism in minority language rights revealed by the meetings in Montreal and the Townships, as well as elsewhere, and about the degree of ignorance or misunderstanding of the Official Languages Act as well as the major bilingual districts which in the view of some was the cause of a good deal of the opposition expressed. Mr. Savoie said that the first duty of the Board was to define and recommend bilingual districts and that it should get on with the business and leave discussion of other considerations including political repercussions aside. In his view the Board was not appointed to make political decisions, that was the responsibility which would have to be taken by the government following the submission of the Board's recommendations. Mr. Hickman felt he shared Mr. Savoie's views about the Townships. He asked how long the rest of the country could expect to postpone action by waiting for Quebec to decide on its language policy. Other members felt that there were other aspects besides the boundaries of specific districts which needed consideration: these should be discussed in relation to the report the Board would eventually make to the Government.

5. Report by Miss Duckworth about the visit to Antigonish, Nova Scotia and Cape Breton, May 16, 17, 18

(For details see notes by Ms. Duckworth and others attached as appendices)

Miss Duckworth said that in her mind the principal question was whether the County of Antigonish should be included in a bilingual district with Cape Breton island in

Eastern Nova Scotia. She felt the group they had seen was not very representative and that only two of them had English as a mother tongue. However, judging from their observations of what they had heard on the whole there seemed to be goodwill on the part of the English-speaking majority in the three areas under consideration. While there was no opposition there also was apparently no great interest. One man who attended the meeting in Antigonish, Mr. Doucet who had been at the meeting with the previous Board said initially that the situation had changed and he wanted to re-think the support he had given to the idea of including Antigonish but finally he thought he would continue to support this position. The importance of Antigonish was not for the federal services. The fact is that Cape Bretoners go to Port Hawkesbury, Sydney or Halifax in connection with federal services. It did not seem likely that there would be opposition on the part of those of English or Scottish origin in the non-French-speaking parts of Inverness County. Mr. Savoie also expressed some doubts about the necessity or wisdom of including Antigonish. However, Mr. Monnin said he thought they should tentatively propose the three counties as a single bilingual district. Miss Duckworth originally was not willing to support any kind of recommendation whether tentative or otherwise at this stage. She wished to investigate the North Shore area (Pomquet, Tracadie etc.) in which the French mother tongue population had declined fairly seriously, before coming to any conclusion. She questioned whether it was sensible to recommend too extensive an area.

Mr. Monnin moved, seconded by Mr. Savoie, that the Board decide tentatively to recommend these three counties of Antigonish, Inverness, Richmond as a single bilingual district.

Carried.

6. Design of maps for use in the final report.

Mr. Cartwright gave an explanation and demonstration of two new types of maps to depict recommended bilingual districts which he had worked out in consultation with the Cartographic Section of Energy, Mines and Resources following the discussion at the last Board meeting. After lengthy discussion there was agreement about boarding format and the size of screen (20%) to be used in the production of the maps. Wording will require further consideration and any decision was deferred until Messrs. Morrison and Morency and Cartwright can submit a list of suggested names for the districts tentatively recommended to date.

12:15 p.m. meeting recessed for lunch

2:10 p.m. the meeting reconvened.

The discussion about the nature and format of maps as well as the selection of names for districts was continued. It is agreed that the general design of the maps as represented by Mr. Cartwright was satisfactory and acceptable taking into consideration some of the minor modifications suggested.

Members wished to include a map of the whole country and it was decided to use a foldout map on a scale of 1 to 5 million. It was also suggested that the possibility of using a modified or schematic abstract map of Canada as a design for the cover of the report should be investigated.

IV. CONSIDERATION OF POSSIBLE BILINGUAL DISTRICTS IN ONTARIO

Following a discussion about the Windsor-Kent-Essex area it was moved by Mr. Regimbal, seconded by Mr. Lamontagne, that the area outlined on the map prepared by Mr. Cartwright including the Townships of North Colchester and Anderton and the Town of Essex as well as the Townships of Dover and Tilbury but excluding the City of Chatham, be recommended as a bilingual district. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Monnin, seconded by Mr. Regimbal, that the cities of Welland and Port Colborne be recommended as a single bilingual district. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Regimbal, seconded by Mr. Mackey, that the townships of Tiny and Tay in the County or Census Division of Simcoe (Midland-Penetang) be recommended as a bilingual district. Carried.

Any decision about the Stormont-Dundas area was left in abeyance until members of the Board were able to visit Winchester Township in Dundas County. It was agreed that there was no necessity to make visits to Welland, Port Colborne or the Penetang-Midland area.

Moved by Mr. Regimbal, seconded by Mrs. Carrothers, that the districts of Nipissing, Sudbury, Timiskaming, Cochrane and Algoma as well as the four northern subdivisions of Renfrew County, be included in a single bilingual district to be recommended for northern Ontario. Carried.

It was decided that during the summer visits should be made by members of the Board to Sudbury, Sault-Ste.Marie, Hurst, ThunderBay and Kenora.

V. RESUMPTION OF STUDY OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGE MINORITY CONCENTRATIONS IN QUEBEC (EXCLUDING MONTREAL AND THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS)

With the aid of maps and statistics, Mr. Cartwright reviewed with members of the Board all those places in the Province of Quebec which reported 10% or more of the minority language group beginning with the small locations. Following discussion it was moved by Mr. Mackey, seconded by Mr. Hickman, that no consideration should be given to the recommendation of bilingual districts for the following list of locations as marked on the map with numbers in brackets following the name: Abitibi(1), Dorchester(2), Gaspé-ouest(3), Labelle(4), Matane(5), Mégantic(6), Saguenay(7), Soulanges(8), Terrebonne(10). No decision was taken concerning Timiskaming(9), Arthabaska (11-Tingwick). Mr. Cartwright was asked to determine whether or not the census figures for Bagotville include the population of the military establishment there.

The Board then undertook an examination of larger areas including counties or parts of counties with important concentrations of the minority language group. Mr. Cartwright is to prepare further statistical information for the next meeting for the following counties: Argenteuil, Deux-Montagnes, Papineau, Gatineau and Pontiac plus part of Terrebonne.

Mr. Mackey mentioned that June 14 and 15 are the dates for the annual meeting for"le Conseil de la Vie française en Amérique" in Quebec City. He felt the Board should take advantage of this occasion to visit Quebec in order to meet some of the representatives of Le Conseil who come from all parts of Canada (as well as parts of the United States). It was pointed out that there had already been correspondence between Mgr.Gosselin, Executive Director of le Conseil, and Mr. Savoie early in the work of the Board. Further consideration of travel and work schedule was deferred until the next day.

5:45 p.m. meeting recessed.

Saturday, May 26, 9:10 a.m. meeting reconvened

Review on amendments of the minutes as reported above under item II.

VI. RAPPORT DU SOUS-COMITE POUR L'IDENTIFICATION DES DISTRICTS MINORITAIRES DE MONTREAL

Ce comité est formé de Mme Raymond, Messieurs Mackey, Morrison, Morency et, ex-officio, le président.

Mme Raymond est d'avis qu'il devrait y avoir le moins de districts bilingues possible au Québec. During discussion the opinion was expressed that the Committee needed to visit other districts in the Montreal area, to meet representatives of more groups and to gather further information and opinions before it was in a position to make any definite proposals. Mr. Mackey stated that the Committee was not prepared to report until after all such business had been completed and there was time to give the matter further thought.

VII. REVUE DES EBAUCHES DE PREAMBULE REGIONAL PREPAREES PAR LES COMMISSAIRES SUR LEUR REGION RESPECTIVE

It had been agreed that each member would write an introduction for their section of the country but in view of travelling and meetings members had not been able to undertake this assignment. There was some discussion about the length and nature of such introductions. Mr. Monnin felt that they were quite unnecessary, however, others felt that there should be some introduction about each region. These introductory notes are to be discussed at the June and July meetings. It had previously been agreed that the Chairman would undertake to draft a general introduction to the report. Assignments for brief regional introductory notes were agreed as follows: M. Savoie doit préparer les notes pour le Nouveau-Brunswick et l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard; Mlle Duckworth pour la Nouvelle-Ecosse et Terre-Neuve; Mme Raymond et M. Mackey pour le Québec; M. Lamontagne, the St.Lawrence and Eastern Townships region of Ontario; M. Regimbal, Northern Ontario; Mrs. Carrothers, Saskatchewan and Alberta; Mr. Hickman, British Columbia which he said was already prepared. No assignments were made for Manitoba or Southern Ontario.

VIII. PROVISION OF TRAVEL AND WORK SCHEDULE AND PARTICIPATION OF MEMBERS

1. Further meetings in Montreal, Monday and Tuesday, June 11 and 12, some arrangements already made by Madame Raymond others to be completed by Mr. Morrison.

2. Visit and meetings in Quebec City and region, programme to be arranged by Mr. Mackey who confirmed that a meeting had been arranged with Mgr. Gosselin et le Conseil de la Vie française for Thursday afternoon, June 14 between 2 and 4 p.m. The following members expressed the intention of visiting Quebec: Mrs. Carrothers, Mme Raymond, Ms. Duckworth, Messrs. Mackey, Lamontagne, Fox and Hickman. The hope was expressed that members of the Board would be able to meet with as many representatives of the Anglophone community as possible.

3. June 21st was proposed for a visit to Papineau County just prior to the next general meeting of the Board on the 22nd, 23rd of June. Those intending to participate include Mme Raymond, Miss Duckworth, Messrs. Hickman, Lamontagne, Fox, Mackey.

4. It was decided that members should meet with Members of Parliament representing the constituencies likely to be affected or to include bilingual district areas and that these meetings should begin with members from the West on Monday, June 25th. Agreed. The Secretary is to attempt to arrange meetings beginning with the Alberta members followed by Saskatchewan and Manitoba. Judge Monnin excused himself from participating in these meetings with the politicians.

5. It was agreed that the Secretary should attempt to arrange meetings with the Premiers of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland if possible on the 3rd, 4th or 5th of July.

6. Les 9, 10, 11 et 12 juillet sont les jours fixés pour la visite de la Gaspésie. Les membres suivants ont exprimé le désir d'y aller: Mme Raymond, Ms. Duckworth, Messrs. Monnin, Fox, Lamontagne, Regimbal, Mackey. In studying the map it became apparent that on the North Shore of the Gulf of St.Lawrence six out of the eight census enumeration areas have a strong concentration of English mother tongue population with something over 3,000 persons. It was agreed that Mr. Morency would investigate the feasibility of visiting this area at the same time as the visit to Gaspé.

7. La visite au nord de l'Ontario, c'est-à-dire Sudbury, Hearst,Sault-Ste.Marie, ThunderBay, est fixée pour les 13, 14 et 15 août. Le Père Regimbal doit s'occuper du programme. Ceux qui doivent participer sont: Messrs. Monnin, Mackey, Regimbal, Lamontagne et Fox, Mme Raymond et Mlle Duckworth ne sont pas certaines. Il avait été aussi décidé de visiter Rouyn, Noranda et Timiscaming au Québec en même temps.

9. Discussions listed under Item 9. on the agenda including Bilingualism and Multiculturalism and the Definition of Principal Offices and Sufficient Demand were deferred for discussion at future meetings for lack of time.

12:30 p.m. moved by Mr. Mackey, seconded by Mrs. Carrothers that the meeting adjourn. Carried.

N.M. Morrison
Secretary General

Ottawa, June 14, 1973

Revised July 18, 1973.

Dans les milieux où les francophones sont inférieurs à 10% pourcent de la population globale.

Je recommande que là où il y a une minorité de 8,000 personnes représentant 8% de la population, il y ait la présence d'au moins 2 personnes bilingues dans chacun des services fédéraux; et que là, où il y a 18,000 personnes représentant 6% de la population il y ait la présence d'au moins 2 personnes bilingues dans les services fédéraux; et que là, où il y a 28,000 personnes représentant 4% de la population, et que là où il y a 38,000 personnes représentant 2% de la population, il y ait la présence d'au moins 2 personnes dans les services fédéraux.

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